

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM
Editor and Proprietor.

With the coming of the autotruck the horse may publish his autobiography and retire.

Great Britain has 119 war vessels in course of construction, and will have a representative at the Czar's peace conference.

In achieving results through courts-martial, however powerful pen and sword may be, the tongue can become a formidable competitor.

The regularity with which the late Mr. Keely kept his victims signing checks was perhaps the nearest approach to perpetual motion on record.

Owing to the flexibility of our jury system and of the English language, it is possible for a jury to hang a man and also for one man to "hang" a jury.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has become a zealous student of economics. It beats the Dutch how so many women are taking to such things of late.

Keely made thousands out of that compressed air brought up from under the floor to run his motor, and this illustrates that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

People who thought they might break up the chewing gum trust by masticating rubber are now confronted by a rubber "octopus." The only resource left is to stop chewing.

The United States has in use five times as many telephones as any other nation. This looks as though the Yankees proposed to "hello" whether they're out of the woods or not.

In England they give a naval hero a medal. In this country the girls kiss him to a standstill. Neither of these rewards is very filling diet for a hungry soul of the nation when he loses his job.

Hobson kissed steen hundred girls and is still open for engagements. A New Jersey man who started out to break the lieutenant's record kissed 315 girls and got run in. And yet they say the common citizen gets a fair shake.

A New England woman has had a monument raised over the grave of a dead monkey, but, of course, she is acting well within her rights. Anyone who is willing to take chances with the fool-killer is privileged to do so in this country.

The Czar has resolved to reform the entire penal system of Russia—which probably can stand a great deal of improvement. Perhaps it will be just as well for the Czar to get things fixed up in his own country before attempting to reform the world.

The rumor that Uncle Sam does not pay as large salaries as he should does not seem to discourage the thousands and thousands of persons who tumble over themselves year after year in their burning desire to serve their country in public office.

The flag floating over the White House in Washington indicates to all who see it that the President is at home. Whenever he is out of that city the flag is carefully folded away. The same custom prevails at the Capitol. Whenever either house of Congress is in session the flag flies over the wing of the building which that house occupies. If there is an evening session a bright light in the dome tells the story. This is, in Washington, what might be termed the "language of the flag."

Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department had less to say on the President's trip South than most of the other members of the party. He did take occasion, however, to advise some of the colored people whom he met to plant clover and raise sheep and cattle. "The trouble," he said, "is that you keep too many dogs and too few sheep. The cost of feeding one dog would raise two sheep or one hog." Another economic statement was that if all the salaries received by the politicians were compared with the value of the eggs laid every year, it would be found that there was more money in hens than in politics.

There are survivals of old-world superstitions still existing in this country which, though perhaps harmless, bring a curious sense of wonder to a reflecting mind. A "Pennysylvania German," whose wife had recently deserted him, ascribed her disappearance solely to witchcraft. The customary method of procedure among his people in such cases is to immerse a pair of the delinquent's stockings in a pot of water, place the pot upon a hot fire and keep it boiling for twenty-four hours. This is supposed to be infallible. The belief is that it will break the spell under which the woman is laboring, and will cause her such uneasiness that she will gladly return home, but will also indict dreadful pains upon the person who had bewitched her. The husband followed the formula, but the result is not stated.

The commercial bodies of the South, the merchants and business men who are seeking for new fields, and the manufacturers who are seeking for wider markets, have a chance to take advantage of the results of the late war with Spain, says the Atlanta Constitution. Opportunity has come to their doors and stands there hat in

hand. We cannot do better under the circumstances than to show equal politeness. We may also doff our hats and shake hands with it and beg it to make its home with us. But if we fail to give it due recognition, or imagine that it is a tramp out of work, or something of that kind, then opportunity will go its way, not angry but wondering.

More than nineteen centuries after Julius Caesar was stabbed to death in the hall of Pompeius his ashes have been found in their resting place in the Roman forum, beneath a column erected in his memory by Augustus. Perhaps no one who was present when the urn was placed beneath the marble gave a thought to the place that would be accorded Julius in history twenty centuries later. Most of them would have accorded Augustus the higher rank. This discovery, if authentic, is more interesting than the recent unearthing of the black stone said to mark the tomb of Romulus, but which Romulus failed to occupy. It is not impossible that Augustus also caused the Niger Lapis to be inscribed and placed in the forum in honor of the founder of Rome.

The fresh air ordinance recently passed by the city board of health of New Orleans suggests two observations: That it is peculiar of a large part of the American people to be negligent in the regard of ordinary, though important, rules of health—so negligent in many cases that the necessity of ordinary care must be forced upon them; and, second, that the law in the present day is assuming much more responsibility than it has in the past. The ordinance passed by the New Orleans health officials is an unusual one, indeed, and, while the wisdom of its provisions probably will not be questioned, the question naturally suggests itself whether it does not touch too closely upon personal rights and privileges to be enforceable in its entirety. The "fresh air" ordinance requires all householders, whether owners or tenants, to open their rooms and freely expose them to the sun and air, particularly in cold, clear weather. The Board of Health will send around inspectors to see that the law is complied with. The New Orleans Picayune is in thorough sympathy with the movement. It says: "Let the people open up their rooms and let the wind blow through them. Such airing is one of the simplest, and at the same time one of the most important and efficacious, methods of sanitation. Disease germs are creatures of filth and foul air. The sun and the winds of heaven are their worst enemies. There are bed-rooms in this city where the sun never shines, and where fresh air is but little known. Let them be opened up, so that all evil germs may be killed. By so doing these people will not only protect themselves, but they will greatly contribute to the general health of the city's population." Fresh air is not appreciated as it should be. There is no medicine that can do as much for the human system. People who are not sick need fresh air to keep them well, and for those who are sick there is no tonic like it. Because it is free, fresh air should not be despised. Physicians say that lack of it causes much of the disease in the world. It should not then be necessary to pass laws to force the people to take advantage of this heaven's gift. Goodness knows there is no medicine that is as agreeable to take. Then why sleep in a tight closed bed-room, and why work in a sealed up office? There should be fresh air in the home, in the school-room—everywhere. There is plenty of it for all.

BEN. FRANKLIN'S EDUCATION.

Only Two Years of His Life Spent at School.

Few men have known more than Benjamin Franklin, yet few have had less education, in the common sense of the word. For not more than two years (at the age of 8 to 10) he went to a grammar school and a private school in Boston; for the other four-score years and more of his life he learned without a teacher. His father's library was small, but the lad himself spent the little money that came into his hands on serious books and pamphlets. Having proved deficient in arithmetic in his early youth, he afterward made a special study of mathematics, and for some time amused himself by constructing all sorts of magical squares and circles, with rows of figures that would add up alike, whichever way they were counted. In this connection, Mr. Ford—a self-educated man himself, in that his only school was his father's immense private library—has this to say:

"His own experience served to teach Franklin that a strong mind needs no schooling to develop it, and that a poor mind is not strengthened by study. Poor Richard made merry over the 'many witty men whose brains cannot fill their bellies,' and of those who 'would live by their wits, but for want of stock.' A learned blockhead is a greater blockhead than an ignorant one," he asserted, and claimed that 'of learned fools I have seen ten times ten; of unlearned wise men, I have seen a hundred.' Yet Franklin was far from showing the usual contempt of the self-taught man for an academic education. On his settling in Philadelphia he found two things which he regretted, and one of these was 'there being no provision . . . for the complete education of youth . . . I therefore in 1743 drew up a proposal for establishing an academy.'

The academy was duly founded; but in time it became a hotbed of politics, and its rector an active opponent of Franklin himself.—Century Magazine.

But few actresses are as bad as they are painted.

THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

EXPOUNDED BY OUR RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Words of Wisdom, and Thoughts Worth Pondering Upon Spiritual and Moral Subjects—Gathered from the Religious and Secular Press.



ANDREW MURRAY relates that in South Africa there was an infidel blacksmith whom no one could deal with. One day the minister sent the elder of the church, a clever and pious man, to see him. He argued with him, but he could not be convinced; it was of no use. But there was an old farmer who had prayed for years for that infidel.

Early one morning he took his rose and rode to see this man, who greeted him with: "Well, what brings you here at this hour?"

The old farmer stammered badly, and when he was greeted like this he could not get a word out. The infidel laughed. This made it worse.

At last the old man burst into tears, and stammered out: "I am so anxious about your soul," and hurried away. This led to the conversion of the infidel.

See the heavenly treasure in an earthly vessel! The difficulty with some vessels is that they are too high. The lower down the easier to fill. Some vessels may be clean and empty, but not low enough. Therefore, God cannot fill them.

"Oh," exclaims Murray, "let us pray. Lower down, lower down, lower down, Lord; nothing, nothing, nothing, that God alone may be exalted."

Talk of a Testament.

A colporteur was distributing Bibles and testaments to the soldiers who were about to embark for the Crimea. He offered a Testament to a soldier, who asked him what book it might be. "The Word of God," was the reply. "Let me have it, then," said the man. But when he had received it he added, laughingly, "Now, it will do very well to light my pipe."

The colporteur felt sorry, but he said to himself, "Well, as I have given it, it must go." The following year that same colporteur found himself in the center of France. He sought lodgings at an inn, the people who kept it being in great distress at the death of their son. The mother explained that her son had gone to the Crimea, and returned to die of his wounds. "But I have such consolation," she said; "he was so peaceful and happy, and he brought comfort to me and his mother."

"How was this?" asked the colporteur. "Oh," she said, "he found all his comfort in one little book which he had always with him."

The colporteur begged to see the book, and they brought him a copy of the New Testament, or which the first fifteen or twenty pages had been torn out. But on the inside of the cover was written: "Received at Toulon (with the date); despised—neglected—read—believed—and found salvation." The place and date were recognized by the colporteur, and thus he reaped the seed he had sown.—Ram's Horn.

"Oh, to Be Nothing."

"Oh, to be nothing, nothing!" cries the mystic singer in his revival hymn, desiring to lose himself in God. Nay, not that: "Oh, to be something, something!" remonstrates the unmythical man, longing for work, ardent for personal life and character. Where is the meeting of the two? How shall self-surrender meet that high self-value, without which no man can justify his living and honor himself in his humility? Where can they meet but in this truth? Man must be something that he may be nothing. The something which he must be consists in simple fitness to utter the divine life, which is the only original power in the universe. And, then, man must be nothing that he may be something. He must submit himself in obedience to God, that so God may see him in some way in which his special nature only could be used to illuminate and help the world. Tell me, do not the two cries meet in that one aspiration of the Christian man to find his life by losing it in God, to be himself by being not his own, but Christ's?—Phillips Brooks.

A Glean of Sunshine.

So long as a clouded life is touched now and again by some clear gleam of sunshine, that may suffice; for it proves that the sun is still shining in the heavens. Once out of the cloud comes the gladness of the perfect day.—Richard Rothe.

The World Over.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, the great church of the northwest, has about 600 members.

Fifty-five thousand dollars has been given by John M. Studebaker, Thomas Kane and Alexander McDonald to raise the mortgage on the Presbyterian summer school at Winona Lake, Ind.

There are more than 400 Christian Endeavor societies in India, where a year ago there were only half that number.

Ten thousand dollars for missionary work in Porto Rico and Eastern Cuba have been asked for by the Baptist missionary board.

The Turkish government has granted the Palestine exploration fund of

rectors permission to work at Gath, the home of Goliath, the giant.

The ninth international Sunday school convention, representing the United States, Canada and Mexico, will be held at Atlanta, Ga., April 27-30.

The Chicago Training School has sent more than 100 missionaries to foreign fields and has prepared over 300 deaconesses for work in the Methodist Episcopal church.

At the recent two hundredth anniversary of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia there was exhibited the original deed, dated 1694, conveying the land on which the first church was built.

Missionaries and other Christian workers in India are contemplating a reproduction in that country of the well known Northfield conference in this country. A beginning will be made in Mussoorie next September.

General Olmstead of New York City, an officer during the civil war, commanding the First brigade in Hancock's division at the battle of Gettysburg, a convert in the Catholic Church, was recently ordained to the priesthood at Notre Dame.

It is stated that the tract entitled "Come to Jesus" by Dr. Newman Hall has had the largest circulation any tract has ever attained. It has been translated into forty languages, and though never advertised, over 4,000,000 copies have been sold.

Henry H. Faxon recently gave \$100 to each of the twenty-three Protestant churches in Quincy, Mass. At Christmas time, in addition to this, he gave the Sunday schools connected with these churches sums varying from \$15 to \$75, on the principle of 25 cents for each member, to be spent in Christmas festivities.

Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, formerly co-pastor with Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyck of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York, was recently advanced to the Episcopal ministry by Bishop Potter. Dr. McIlvaine makes the third prominent Presbyterian minister to take orders recently in what Dr. Edward Abbott said was the "roomiest church in America."

NAMES FOR NAVAL VESSELS.

Uncle Sam's Ships Decorated Chiefly with Geographical Terms.

The nomenclature of the vessels of the United States navy is deficient in names made famous by acts of naval heroism, but abounds in geographical terms, which make a list of Uncle Sam's ships resemble an extract from a postal guide. There's a class of vessels in the English navy known as the "admiral" class, where the names of Nelson, Anson, Rodney, Benbow, and other naval leaders may be found, and this same method of perpetuating the names of admirals exists in Russia. The custom of preserving the names of victories at sea is also observed in many countries by naming vessels after the place near which the fight occurred. But in the United States navy these customs cannot be carried out, and although the name of Farragut is honored and revered by the navy, no large ship of any class bears the name of the hero of Mobile bay.

In the torpedo-boat class there are exceptions to this rule, and the fleet contains an Ericsson, a Cushing, a Porter, a Foote, a Dahlgren, a Dupont, a Goldsborough, and others.

The single-turreted monitors bear Indian names, such as Comanche, Catskill, Canonicus, Mahopac, Montauk, Wyandotte, but not to the exclusion of other names, for the list includes the names of Ajax and Manhattan. In the old wooden navy the names of Franklin, Adams, and Marion are still preserved, along with Yantic, Alert, and Nipsic. The Indian name is also represented in this class by several vessels, among which are the Mohican, the Monocacy, and the Omaha.

The double-turreted monitors have names which are to be found nowhere in ship nomenclature except in the United States navy. Among them are the Amphitrite, the Miantonomah, and the Monadnock. The Vicksburg and the Annapolis are composite gunboats, and are named after places where important military operations took place. No set rule seems to obtain for the naming of gunboats. The list includes the Petrel, the Machias, the Nashville, the Helena, the Concord, the Bancroft, and the Bennington. The armored cruisers, like the New York and the Brooklyn, are named after cities, as are the protected cruisers, such as the Atlanta, the Baltimore, the Charleston, the Chicago, the Cincinnati, the Columbia, the Newark, the Raleigh, and the San Francisco, although the Olympia is also of that class. The armored battleships, of which the Maine was a good specimen, are all named after States, except the Kearsarge, which, by special act of Congress, was named to perpetuate the old ship which had won distinction in the famous fight with the Alabama before the days of the steel battleship. The old wooden navy is made up of the venerable invalids, all put away in comfortable quarters. The Constitution is the retaining-ship at Newport; the Vermont is used as a receiving-ship in the Brooklyn navy yard; the Dale is used by the Maryland naval reserve; the Independence is the receiving-ship at Mare Island, and the Jamestown is a quarantine ship. The Monongahela is attached to the training squadron, the New Hampshire is the headquarters of the New York naval reserve, and the Saratoga is a nautical school ship.

Straw Horse Shoes In Japan.

The Japanese shoe their horses with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which in their cases are tied around the ankle with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick.



Manure for Orchards.

So much mischief can be done by applying manures of the wrong kind in orchards, says the Agriculturist, that I doubt if we do not lose more by manuring than by neglecting to manure. Fruit trees do not require at any time barnyard manures, or their equivalent. What they require is a supply of inorganic food. You can do no better for apple trees than to supply them with coal ashes in which there is a liberal admixture of wood ashes. The coal ashes loosen the soil; the wood ashes furnish the fertilizer. If you can get a supply of old mortar you have just the thing you need. A mixture of lime and salt, when so mixed as to leave no free salt, is excellent for all fruit trees. All such manures should be applied as a top-dressing. A peach or plum orchard needs nothing better than swamp muck or earth from the woods, with a slight addition of phosphate and potash.

If barnyard manure is applied at any time, it should be thoroughly decomposed and applied as a top-dressing. Such manure, if placed about the roots, when planting a pear or apple tree, will kill it. Grapes, of course, want phosphates and potash. They will also respond to a free application of liquid manures during their periods of rest, both in winter and in midsummer. All the tall growing berries, of the bramble sort, will use a large amount of organic manure. But be careful about dressing your raspberries with rank undecomposed barnyard manure. The probability is at any time you will develop a fungoid disease that you cannot easily master. If you use barnyard manure in raspberries it should be thoroughly comminuted with the soil as a compost. In fact, I prefer to compost every manure before it is placed on my gardens. Equally important as the manure is the mulching of our fruit trees and bushes of all sorts.

Covering a Wagon Seat.

Procure flannel, either black, blue or green, two dozen buttons for the top of cushion, and the same number for the bottom, black oilcloth for lining the "fall," a spool of stout linen thread, and a long darning needle at least five inches in length. Using the worn "fall" as a pattern, cut the oilcloth of the same size and the flannel three-fourths inch wider all around. Bind the edges of the flannel over the oilcloth, basting firmly with firm silk thread, stitch the two together, the line of stitching being very near the edge of the bound-over flannel.

For the seat cut a narrow strip of oilcloth—buckram is better if you have it—for use as stiffening. Lay narrow tucks in the flannel, both lengthwise and crosswise, stitching them in. This forms squares, and the lines of tucks should be very regular and about four inches apart. Cover the bottom of the seat with oilcloth, cutting it of the desired size. Cut the tacked flannel three-fourths inch larger, and stitch as for the "fall," with the stiffening in place along three edges. Slip this cover over the "hair" or "spring" foundation and fasten the end firmly.

Place a stout twine in your long needle, to it fasten one of the larger buttons, put the needle through the covered cushion at a corner of one square, draw down into the cushion as far as possible, pressing the button with some wooden object from the upper side to force it into the yielding material of the foundation, tie a slip knot in your thread at the lower side, put on the small button, and cutting the thread three inches from the cushion, wind the end between the button last added and the cushion around the eye of the button. The tension will hold it if drawn tight enough through the cushion. At the four corners of each square place buttons.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Growing Spinach.

To grow spinach successfully the work of preparing the ground should begin in autumn after the fall crop of vegetables has been harvested. Work into the soil thoroughly an ample supply of well-rotted manure, then level the ground off smoothly as possible and sow the seed in shallow drills from twelve to sixteen inches apart. Sow the seed scattering, for it has been found that thick seeding does not pay. This done, cover it only about half an inch deep, and in conclusion firm the ground by treading down each row with the feet. It is well to get the seed in early in November, for then the plants will have a chance to come up and be thinned out before real winter weather arrives. When the ground is slightly frozen a moderate mulch of litter of leaves may be placed over the plants. In this way an early crop of spinach may be gathered—so early, in fact, that it will be entirely out of the way by the time the ground is ready for other crops.—Farm and Field.

Millet as a Feed for Poultry.

Millet has not been regarded as favorably by poultrymen as it deserves as a food for poultry. It is said to be equal, if not superior, to any other

grain as a ration for all kinds of poultry. It is more fattening than wheat and should be carefully fed, and a very good way to avoid danger from it is to feed it unthreshed. This will afford the fowls exercise while they are scratching it out of the straw. No exclusive diet will give as good results as a more diversified one, because hens will relish a change, but there is no reason why millet will not fill the bill as a grain ration fully as well as any other. The seed is very small, and in searching after it they will get some exercise, and picking it up will serve as a means of occupying their time.—Homestead.

Ventilating the Cellar.

A great mistake, says Medical Classics, is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, but this object often fails of being accomplished by a common mistake, and instead the cellar is made both warm and damp. A cool place should never be ventilated, unless the air admitted is cooler than the air within, or is at least as cool as that or a very little warmer. The warmer the air the more moisture it holds in suspension. Necessarily the cooler the air the more this moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool cellar is aired on a warm day the entering air being in motion appears cool, but as it fills the cellar the cooler air with which it becomes mixed chills it, the moisture is condensed, and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes moldy. To avoid this the windows should only be opened at night, and late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy; it is as pure as the air of midday, and is really drier. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning, and kept closed and shaded through the day. If the air of the cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime in an open box.

Nut-Bearing Trees.

All the nut-growing trees do best when planted where they are to stand permanently, and all must be planted in the fall, as once the nuts become thoroughly dried their vitality is destroyed and they refuse to germinate.

The nuts should be planted only two or three inches deep in order that the frost may get to them and break open the shell.

Among all the nut trees none makes so quick a return as the chestnut when planted where conditions are favorable. The American chestnut is as good and sweet as any from any country, but the size of the nuts do not compare with the Japanese varieties.

The best way to secure Japanese chestnut trees is to plant native chestnuts and afterward graft Japanese scions on them. A similar plan was followed with a chestnut grove in New Jersey. The native trees were cut down and allowed to sprout up, and these sprouts were grafted with scions from Japanese chestnut trees. In ten years each one of these grafts was yielding a crop which brought from \$5 to \$7 to the tree, and this yield will increase every year for twenty or thirty years, when the yield from one tree will be as much as \$30.

Walnuts, hickory nuts or pecans are easily grown, the first two in the North and the last in the South. Walnut trees come into bearing in a few years where they are cultivated, and in course of time produce lumber of the most valuable kind.

To Pollinize Strawberries.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker says that in raising strawberries to assist in securing pollinization, either for fruit for consumption or for the seed, swish an evergreen bush back and forth, just touching the plants lightly, doing this every day while in bloom. The most favorable time is at midday, beneath a clear sky, and when the plants are free from excess of moisture. Avoid drenching the foliage with water when the plants are in bloom, if satisfactory pollinization is desired.

The Sunflower.

The sunflower is a native of North America, but it is more largely cultivated in foreign countries than in the United States. In Russia the seeds are to some extent parched and eaten in this country. Sunflower seed weighs about thirty pounds to the bushel. The plant has been utilized in malarial districts as a protection against fevers.

Poultry Notes.

Drinking water often spreads disease. Fowls with colds or roup should not be allowed to drink with the others.

Common fowls can be greatly improved in size and vigor by selecting the best, and setting only eggs from the best layers.

Turkeys should not be confined while fattening. If they are fed plenty of corn and soft feed three times a day they will keep quiet enough and put on flesh very fast.

White corn is liked better than yellow by many turkey growers, who think it gives a clear white color to the flesh. Some wheat, barley and buckwheat should be given also.

The various old feeds on the market are much praised by some poultry feeders. They at least afford a change from the everlasting shorts and cornmeal, of which the hens get very tired. Fowls like turnips either boiled or raw, and this root should be used freely throughout the winter. The hens will make a better use than any other farm animals of the surplus turnips and potatoes.

Too many people reason that if a dozen hens will give a good profit, another dozen in the same coop will double the profit. One must resolutely keep down the number, so that there will be no crowding.

WILD RUSH OF DIAMOND MINERS.

A wild rush of exalted miners is reported at Nullagie, Western Australia, where diamonds have been discovered in large quantities, and it is feared that many will lose their lives in the mad struggle for riches. In this country the rush for gain is causing many other men to break down in health and strength. Nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of flesh and appetite and general debility are the common symptoms. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure them all.

To keep up with progressive Kansas City the down town streets should try to have a clean record.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and uncomfortable. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It rests and comforts; makes walking easy. Cures swollen and aching feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and is a certain cure for Chilblains, Sweating, damp or frost-bitten feet. We have over thirty thousand testimonials. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial packages FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A rolling stone gathers remorse.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure, 25c.

"Infidelity," says the Ram's Horn, "plucks the flowers and then scuffs at the gardener."

The Pleasantest, Most Powerful and Effective Nervine Remedy for
La Grippe, Catarrh, Rheumatism.

TRADE MARK Will cure any ache or pain known to the human body. Send for a trial bottle, 25c. This offer lasts 30 days only. Large bottle (300 doses of 5 drops each) \$1.00 or 3 for \$2.50.
SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO.
167 and 169 Dearborn St., Chicago.

The "White Man's Burden" in the hands of the paragon is really getting to be a burden.

Health for Ten Cents.

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—these are the things you will obtain and secure them for you. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Native rum is largely drunk in Porto Rico, and that explains the native drunk.

When coming to San Francisco go to Brooklyn Hotel, 208-212 Bush street. American or European plan. Room and board \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day; rooms 50 cents to \$1.00 per day; single meals 25 cents. Free coach. Chas. Montgomery.

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. It is composed of the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

FITS Permanently Cured.

After Mr. R. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE 99. 990 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Pisco's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures. —George W. Lotz, Fabacher, La., August 26, 1896.

Many a man loses a job trying to support the dignity he thinks ought to go with it. —Chicago Journal.

"Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health. It never disappoints.

Scrofula—"Three years ago our son, now eleven, had a serious case of scrofula and erysipelas with dreadful sores, discharging and itching constantly. He could not walk. Several physicians did not help for sixteen months. Three months' treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla made him perfect. We are glad to tell others of it." Mrs. DAVID LAIRD, Ottawa, Kansas.

Hausa—"Vomiting spells, dizziness and prostration troubled me for years. Had neuralgia, grew weak and could not sleep. My age was against me, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly. My weight increased from 125 to 145 pounds. I am the mother of nine children. Never felt so well and strong since I was married as I do now." Mrs. M. A. WATERS, 1529 33d St., Washington, D. C.

Eczema—"We had to tie the hands of our two-year-old son on account of eczema on face and limbs. No medicine ever helped until we used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which soon cured." Mrs. A. VAN WYCK, 123 Montgomery Street, Paterson, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills: non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The National PATENTS Inventors' Association.
(INCORPORATED.)

We do a general PATENT BUSINESS. We secure, introduce and sell patents. Our registered attorneys can get you patents direct from the government without delay. Agents wanted in every town to sell patented articles. Further information furnished on request. Room 615 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

SURE CURE FOR PILES

ITCHING Piles produce moisture and cause itching. This form, as well as Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles are cured by Dr. Bosanko's Remedy. Drops, ointment and suppositories. Also tumors. Room 615 Chamber of Commerce Building, Portland, Ore. Jar at druggists or sent by mail. Treatise free. Write me about your case. DR. BOSANKO, Portland, Ore.

PISCO'S CURE FOR COUGHS
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. One in time. Sold by all druggists.

OUR OLDEST CITY.

The Honor Now Said to Belong to Caparra, in Porto Rico.

The settlement of Ponce de Leon at Caparra, near the site of Pueblo Viejo, across San Juan Bay, is now, by more than fifty-five years, the first town established within the present borders of the United States. Historians, therefore, must give the prestige of antiquity not to the Spanish town of St. Augustine, Fla., of 1565, as formerly, but to Caparra, founded in the year 1509.

Dr. M. W. Harrington, of the San Juan weather office, discovered the exact location of the historical Caparra unexpectedly. On a pleasure walk into the country he happened to select the road to Pueblo Viejo, and when talking with the native residents learned their traditions of the first Spanish town in Porto Rico. He accordingly procured a guide and made an examination of the nearly extinct ruins. Of his interesting discovery Dr. Harrington says: "Without doubt, the ruins I found are those of the first settlement established by the explorer and colonizer, Ponce de Leon. Both local tradition and history name Caparra as the earliest town on the island, and agree, moreover, on the same site near Old Village, or Pueblo Viejo. Even the native negroes, some of whom could neither read nor write, knew the story of Caparra. My personal investigation further satisfied me of the correctness of their tradition."

The only remains of the original town visible now are the ruins of a church, hospital, and a repaired limestone furnace. Most of the stone from the church, hospital and houses has been used, according to the natives, in the construction of new highways. On a little elevation from the shore swamps, the site of Caparra is hidden from San Juan Bay, three miles distant, by a row of hills. Another historical landmark near by is the reputed gold mine worked by the first Spanish settlers. Ponce de Leon greatly enriched himself, say tradition and also history, by the compulsory labor of the native Indians in the mines. Although attacked by hordes of mosquitoes, the gray-haired old warrior and explorer remained in Caparra until 1512, and then set sail for the miraculous fountain of youth. His voyage ended on Easter Sunday, March 27, 1512, in the discovery of the present peninsula of Florida. But the greater part of the original colony stayed in Caparra until compelled a few years later to abandon the town in order to escape the hot fever weather and an army of mosquitoes. The final evacuation is said to have been in 1552.

The story of the foundation of Caparra is told at length in "The History of Porto Rico," published in 1896 by Fray Inigo Abbad y Lasierra and revised by Jose Julian de Acosta y Culbo. Under the title of the "First Colonizer," the authors say: "When Ponce de Leon was in possession of the government of the island he decided to establish a town separate from the Indians. He chose a place near the mines they were working and started to build a town, which he called Caparra. It was situated on the north coast, opposite the sea of St. John, near Pueblo Viejo. The ruins are seen in the vicinity of the plantation of Don Manuel Diaz, near the brook named Margarita, a place surrounded by swamps. So difficult was the work of bringing supplies there from the ships in the bay, a distance of only a league, that the cost was more than that for getting them from Spain to Porto Rico. But the opportunity this place gave the Spaniards to satisfy their desire for gold made light for them the hardships which they endured in this town for ten years. . . . The historians Herrera and Oviedo disagree about the year of the establishment of Caparra, the former saying in 1510 and the latter in 1509."—Porto Rico correspondence New York Sun.

Encouraging to Mothers.
Mothers of the small children possessed to put everything in their mouths will be glad to know that matches at last are to be taken out of the category of things poisonous. To effect death now, says the match manufacturer, a person would have to eat the ends of some 6,000 matches. This even an industrious child would hardly be apt to do. The substitution of a mixture of phosphorus, sequi, sulphide and chloride of potash for the poisonous yellow phosphorus has been brought about through the efforts of the French government, which appointed a commission for the purpose of finding something that would ignite readily, but be less dangerous to manufacture.

A Goose Market.
It is not generally known that in Prague there exists a goose "bourse," where yearly some 3,000,000 geese change hands. Its most active time lasts generally from about six to eight weeks, from the middle of September to the first days of November. As the geese are driven in from long distances, they are "shod," that is to say, walked repeatedly over patches of tar mixed with fine sand. This forms a hard crust on the feet of the geese, and they, thus "shod," are able to cover immense distances without fatigue.

Burglarious.
"There is something burglarious about four aces," said the man who sometimes plays poker.
"They are almost like robbery," said the man who sometimes tries to play.
"Yes, and they are safe openers,"—Indianapolis Journal.

How Railroads Have Multiplied.
Only seventy years have elapsed since the first railway in the world was finished. During that comparatively brief period 400,000 miles have been constructed, the British empire accounting for about a sixth.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene comfort and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their liability to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orms, of 220 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedy is wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

"Prisoner," said the court, "have you anything to say for yourself?"
"What's the use?" replied the culprit; "you guys wouldn't believe me."—Philadelphia North American.

St. Jacobs Oil cures Rheumatism.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Neuralgia.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Lumbago.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sciatica.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Sprains.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Bruises.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Soreness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Stiffness.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Backache.
St. Jacobs Oil cures Muscular Aches.

The first public bath in England for hot bathing purposes was opened in 1679.

Opium is considered three times as deadly as alcohol.

FOR MEN ONLY. DR. FOOTE & STAFF

Men requiring unsurpassed treatment should consult personally or by letter "Dr. Foote & Staff," 161 Adams St., Chicago. Men's specialists in United States. Diseases of men made the study of a lifetime. Unfortunates everywhere should immediately communicate with Dr. Foote of Chicago. Everything confidential. Remedies sent everywhere in sealed packages and letters in plain envelopes. Correspondence solicited. Latest Surgical, Medical and Electrical methods adopted. Deluding the stomach with drugs abandoned. Avoid self-styled specialists in Western towns; get genuine specialists locate out side of New York or Chicago. In these cities your private affairs are safe. Unequaled treatment for all diseases and weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary, Sexual, Reproductive and Nervous Systems. Impediments to marriage removed. "Syphilis" positively purifies the blood, cures syphilis and removes all white ulcers in throat or mouth, copper colored spots on body and eruptions on skin, also catarrh and rheumatism. "Vigora," the only permanent restorer and invigorator, gives vigor to vital organs and nerves, prevents and cures "Grip." 10c bottle, 6 for \$5. Trial bottles, either remedy, half price.

Change Wanted.
What some people need more than anything else is change—they have dollars, and they need sense.—Jewish Comment.

Enlarged Prostate Cured.

The Bane of Old Age No Longer To Be Dreaded.

A Man Eighty-two Years of Age Cured In Dixie, Ark.

One of the oldest and best known men in Perry County has the satisfaction of enjoying perfect health after suffering for more than fifteen years with chronic prostatic enlargement and inflammation, and with cheerfulness tell anyone how he was cured.

Mr. H. L. TRUNDLE.
We want this to reach the eyes of every reader of this paper. Mr. H. L. Trundle, Dixie, Ark., is eighty-two years of age, as hale and hearty a man of his age as can be found in the State of Arkansas; in fact, he looks as young as a man of sixty years. For more than fifteen years Mr. Trundle was a slave to prostatic disease. You men who are afflicted know what it means—the days of unrest, the nights of torture and uneasiness, the pain, the frequent calls to pass water and the inability to do so. He could scarcely get about the house, feeble, trembling and racked with pain from head to foot. In this condition he read the startling announcement in his paper that a marvelous new method for curing prostatic disease had been discovered. He wrote to the address given for particulars, and at once obtained the satisfaction of experiencing relief. His case was chronic, deep-seated, and the chances of recovery on account of his age were against him. Yet sixty days of continuous use of the famous Solvent-Alterans method cured him. You men who are afflicted can have the same experience if you use Mr. Trundle did; he used Solvent-Alterans, a new-method treatment. It is described in two newly written books which can be got free of charge by simply sending your name and address to the Empire Medical Company, 215 M. Smith Building, Boston, Mass. It won't cost you a cent to get this information. It is as free as the wind and as good as gold. Write today, and refer to this article.

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The Woman of It.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Almost the first thing a visitor does upon entering the room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed is to add his autograph to the vast collection of more than 20 years. The custodian of the book a few days ago, in speaking of his experience, said: 'You wouldn't believe it, but we have had only two attempts to mutilate the register or to write anything in it except names and addresses, and on both of those occasions the culprits were women.'"

"There's another strange thing about the visitors," he continued. "Of the thousands who come here the only ones we have any trouble with are the women. We have a tape stretched across all those chairs," he said, as he pointed to a long line of "seats of the mighty," as it were—chairs of the signers—"to prevent people from sitting in them. Well, one woman only yesterday wanted us to cut the tape for her, because she claimed she was a descendant of one of the signers and thought she had a right to sit in his chair, and she went away mad when we wouldn't make an exception in her case."

Poor Chance For Poets.

A poet is cross with me because I decline firmly to read his manuscripts and advise him as to the desirableness of taking to verse with all his young energy. Other poets may take a statistical view of their case. Let them consider the estimated population of the globe. How many of them have justified their conduct in being poets? At this hour is there one such being anywhere? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that there are six. How many millions to one is it against the success of the neophyte? But, if verily he must, let him send his work to all the editors. If they think his poems worth printing (and paying for), then let him make friends with certain young critics, who will blow his trumpet before him. But do not let him bother busy old men, who, by reason of their age, are no longer good judges.—Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

Show Your Best Qualities.

Honesty does not require us to hang our oil paintings faced to the wall in order that our friends may see that they are made on coarse canvas. It is right to appear always at our best. Give the world your brightest thoughts, your most courteous speech, the outcome of your kindest impulses and purest motives, no matter if you are conscious that these things are above your ordinary level. God made the flowers show their colors, not their dull, fibrous matter; to load the air with their odors, not with the rankness of their sap.—Homiletic Review.

Will Get There.

It is deep down to the Sciatic nerve, but St. Jacobs Oil will get there by vigorous rubbing, and will soothe the affected nerve and drive out the tormenting pains. The worst cases have been promptly cured.

Ducks are greedy feeders and rapid growers. Therefore it is all right to let them feed to their fill if you desire them for the market.

No household is complete without a bottle of the famous Jesse Moore Whiskey. It is a pure and wholesome stimulant recommended by all physicians. Don't neglect this necessity.

Men's Dress In London.

In London the female make up has no significance whatever. All kinds of men ranking anywhere above "lower class," however, have their frock coats and tall hats. A tailor made frock coat is not a luxury in London.

Take it in the United States, and a man wishes to attire himself in the extreme of what the British call "afternoon wear," must be willing to spend money. Compare the prices of a Sunday outfit:

	England.	U. S.
Frock coat and waistcoat	\$15 00	\$30 00
Trousers	4 00	10 00
Gloves	1 00	1 75
Stick	50	1 00
Totals	\$24 50	\$48 75

You can buy a bunch of violets on a London street corner for 4 cents. It costs sixpence to have a silk hat ironed. When it comes to the mere making of a personal front on a small income, no other city can offer such advantages as London.—Chicago Record.

He Was Low.

"An so Arabella has gone and engaged herself to a low churchman? Indeed I am astonished! Why, she even believes in the confessional!"
"Oh, as to that, perhaps he does too. But I should judge that he isn't an inch over five feet in his socks."

They Seldom Do.

"Isn't it awfully difficult," asked the gushing maiden, "to find new ideas for your plays?"
"I don't know," replied the successful playwright. "I have never tried it."—Brooklyn Life.

DYSPEPSIA

"For six years I was a victim of dyspepsia in its worst form. I could eat nothing but milk toast, and at times my stomach would not retain and digest even that. Last March I began taking CASCARETS and since then I have steadily improved, until I am as well as ever was in my life."
DAVID H. MURPHY, Newark, O.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... **CURE CONSTIPATION** ...
Solely Remedial Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, St. L.
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Society Women

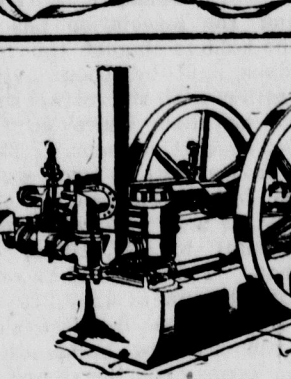
and, in fact, nearly all women who undergo a nervous strain, are compelled to regretfully watch the growing pallor of their cheeks, the coming wrinkles and thinness that become more distressing every day.

Every woman knows that ill-health is a fatal enemy to beauty and that good health gives to the plainest face an enduring attractiveness. Pure blood and strong nerves—these are the secret of health and beauty.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People build up and purify the blood, and strengthen the nerves. To the young girl they are invaluable, to the mother they are a necessity, to the woman approaching fifty they are the best remedy that science has devised for this crisis of her life.

Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Bushnell, Ill., is fifty-six years old. She says: "I suffered for five or six years with the trouble that comes to women at this time of life. I was much weakened, was unable, much of the time, to do my own work, and suffered beyond my power to describe. I was down-hearted and melancholy. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Then I made up my mind to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I bought the first box in March, 1897, and was benefited from the start. A box and a half cured me completely, and I am now rugged and strong."
—Bushnell (Ill.) Record.

The genuine package always bears the full name At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price 50c per box by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



To Have Pleasure.

Of course we live to have pleasure and to avoid pain, and that is why so many use St. Jacobs Oil to cure Rheumatism, quickly and surely to get rid of it. It is the best cure.

Geography For Women.

The introduction to Parkenton's "Modern Atlas," published in 1815, has a reference to "the sex" which ought to be very interesting to our modern college girl. The learned author says:

Geography is a study so universally instructive and pleasing that it has for nearly a century been taught even to females, whose pursuits are foreign from serious researches. In the trivial conversation of the social circle, in the daily avidity of the occurrences of the times, pregnant indeed above all others with rapid and important changes that affect the very existence of states and empires, geography has become a habitual resource to the elegant female, as well as the profound philosopher.

Pure Tea

in packages at grocers'

Schilling's Best

RICH

Government Lands.

A soil of very deep dark loam; will grow all kinds of vegetables, grain, hay in great abundance. Climate splendid. Crop failures impossible. Adapted to the raising of cattle, sheep, hogs; dairy and poultry industries. In mining district, providing excellent market for all products. Also rich cranberry lands. Magnificent chance if taken at once. Write for descriptive book giving full particulars. Address to-day, C. R. DEWITT, Secretary, 28 Thurlow Block, San Francisco.

S. F. N. U. No. 873. New Series No. 12

Accepted the Amendment.

Joseph Jefferson, at a dinner in New York, said that when called upon for a certain speech in New Haven Billy Florence once delivered himself thus: "It is here and to you, ladies and gentlemen, that I owe my present success in my profession. We knew each other when boys and girls. We played marbles together under the shadow of the old church, and now to receive this warm welcome from old friends—what can I say? Simply that I never can forget the people of Hartford." A man in the front row said, "This is New Haven, Mr. Florence." "I mean New Haven, of course," said Florence gravely.

In 1850 the tallest building in New York was only five stories high, and the church spires were conspicuous above them. Now there is only one spire in the city as high as the tallest building.

A Kafir's religion consists mostly in singing and dancing.



Remember 1897-8? Dry season, wasn't it? Maybe next year will be dry, too,—then what? Better send TO-DAY for our Catalog—we've sold 1,600 pumping plants.

Hercules Gas Engine Works
305 MARKET ST. San Francisco, Cal.

The genuine package always bears the full name At all druggists or sent postpaid on receipt of price 50c per box by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.



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SARSFIELD'S
ANTI-INFLAMMATION SALVE
—WILL CURE—
PNEUMONIA
51 Cts. All Druggists 50 Cts.
SARSFIELD REMEDIES COMPANY.
927 Market Street, San Francisco.

DRIVE IT OUT.

Take the impurity out of your blood. Make new, rich blood with
MOORE'S REVEALED REMEDY
Contains no alcohol or spirits of any kind; no mineral. It's easy and pleasant to take. 50c per bottle at your druggist's.

THE ENTERPRISE.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
E. E. CUNNINGHAM, Editor and Prop.

Entered at the Postoffice at South San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter, December 19th, 1893.

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Six Months, " 1.25
Three Months, " .60

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BRANCH OFFICE, 202 Sansome St., San Francisco, Room 4, third floor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

A NEW ERA.

It is almost impossible for the average man to realize at once the dawn of prosperity, particularly after so long a period of gloom and depression, such as this community has experienced for the past few years. And yet it is a fact that an era of prosperity has dawned on our little town with a radiance and a glare which even yet is not fully appreciated. There is a lethargy about our movements as citizens and lot owners which confirms this statement.

It has been the hope and wish of many a lot owner that the time would come when he could see a solid foundation to confirm the value of his holdings and a longing for the time when he could improve his property and derive an income from it.

It has been known for months past that large industries secured to our community would soon double and treble our population and that many houses would be required to meet the demand, yet, like the hibernating bear in the spring, we have but weakly, so far, responded to the brightening influences of the new era.

Outsiders who have recently visited our town are carried away with the opportunities presented and do not hesitate to express their unbounded confidence in the great future of South San Francisco.

The sale of three lots in Block 96 and the bonding of twenty lots in the vicinity of the school house last week by a prominent real estate firm in San Francisco, shows that this opinion is not a mere complimentary one.

The visit of the directors of the Redwood City Building and Loan Association and the high compliments which they expressed whilst here, coupled with the acceptance of every loan applied for and the wish to be advertised as seeking loans in our community, together with the fact that Oakland, Alameda and San Francisco building and loan associations, almost without exception, stand ready to loan money for building purposes and on a valuation of the real estate at the prices asked for property today, and with the added fact that quite a number of flat loans have been made to our citizens at rates as low as 6 per cent by some of the most conservative bankers in San Francisco, in themselves demonstrate stronger than any argument that the era of prosperity is no longer speculative, but is an accomplished fact.

There is not a lot owner in the town who has properly improved his ground, who is not receiving at least 10 per cent on his total investment, and we can cite many instances where as high as twenty and even thirty per cent is being realized.

It is a simple mathematical problem that if a man has put, say one thousand dollars in a lot, and he fails to improve it, he loses the interest on that money. If money is worth 8 per cent and he could, by improving that lot, get 10 per cent on the cost of the lot and building, it would make a total difference to him of 18 per cent. Just think of it! a loss of 18 per cent per annum. Not a vacant house in the town where your investment is absolutely dormant. Over forty applications for houses on file in the Postoffice and no house obtainable. A special train forced to be operated to and from San Francisco, so that over one hundred and fifty of our workmen may find a place of shelter. These, with the fact of almost immediate accessions of several new industries to our burg, ought to awaken every lot owner to use every exertion to do his part to supply the urgent need of houses. The Land Company has been urged to build houses, but the directors have refused, because they do not wish to deprive those who own lots from seizing the chance now presented of deriving a revenue out of their holdings. We cannot urge it too strongly. Let every lot owner grasp the opportunity and bestir himself to his utmost and take advantage of the new era which has so surely dawned upon us.

HOME CAPITAL FOR HOME BUILDING.

The Enterprise has from the first advocated the policy of patronizing home industries and enterprises. In keeping with this course, we suggest to those of our citizens who contemplate applying to Building and Loan Associations for capital with which to build houses, that it will be good policy and every way advisable to obtain such capital from the San Mateo County Building and Loan Association at Redwood City. This is a strong and well managed association, whose stockholders and officers are citizens of our county. It is an association, the management of which, is both honest and economical. On Tuesday the directors and officers of this association visited our town and informed themselves with regard to real estate values and the resources and prospects of this town. We would advise any of our citizens to try this association before applying elsewhere for capital for building purposes.

In this connection we desire to call our readers' attention to the following article, which we clip from the Redwood City Democrat of February 16, 1899:

The secretary of the San Mateo County Building and Loan Association dropped in on us this week and in conversation the following items were noted which, we think, will be of interest to our readers:

The organization began business June 1, 1890, since which time it has issued 3904 shares in twenty-five series; of which number 1430 shares have been cancelled and the association has returned to the holders thereof the full amount of dues paid by them, viz: \$65,324, together with the further sum of \$20,816.37 as their share of the profits earned over 81 per cent. This leaves 2474 shares still in force, upon which dues have been paid to the amount \$122,147 and upon which the earnings amount to \$37,210.11, or 30.46 per cent. It has loaned on real estate security the sum of \$243,275, of which \$90,043.35 has been repaid, leaving the amount now outstanding \$153,231.65. Loans upon the shares of the association amounting to \$21,457 have been made, showing that the shareholders appreciate this feature, wherein they can borrow at a moment's notice, up to the full value of their stock at current rates of interest and repay the loan in small amounts at their pleasure.

As shown by the last report, shareholders in the first series had paid \$102 per share and the earnings had been \$59 per share—a profit of 57.84 per cent, or a straight interest of 18.478 per cent per annum. Truly a splendid showing. Another feature of which the secretary feels justly proud is that this is the only association in the State which allows borrowing members the full book value of the shares in repayment of loans at all times. Most of the associations allow only the surrender value of the shares, which, in some instances, is a discount of 40 per cent on the earnings.

The secretary invites all parties who wish to borrow money for improvement purposes to call upon him at his office in Redwood City to send him their address, when full information and details will be cheerfully and promptly furnished.

The visit made to our town on Tuesday by a delegation of leading citizens and business men of Redwood City was an incident of more than ordinary interest and significance.

These gentlemen did not come merely for a day's outing; they came because the report of the material prosperity prevailing here had reached them.

As representatives of the San Mateo County Building and Loan Association they came to investigate and ascertain if this was a safe place for the investment of money. They came, they saw and they were convinced.

At the W. P. Fuller paint, oil and glass works they saw ten acres of land covered with large and costly buildings, fourteen in number, with a wharf on deep water, as well as perfect railroad facilities. They found these buildings filled with machinery and material with a present force of 150 skilled operatives, to be increased in the near future to double that number. They saw at the Pottery works a complete up-to-date plant for the manufacture of terracotta, sewer-pipe and high-grade bricks, employing over fifty workmen; at the works of the Western Meat Company they saw the abattoirs, packing-house and stock yards of a great meat industry, employing a force of 250 operatives. They examined the water system and found it ample and perfect. In the town proper they witnessed life and activity on every hand, and found a young city without an idle man or a vacant house within its limits.

The verdict of our visitors can be summed up in the remark of one of their number, who declared, "this town is all right now and is bound to become a great big city."

The approval of these citizens of our own county is worth having, and this visit of our neighbors is a most pleasant incident which may become an event in the history of our town.

The latest report that the gap in Coast Division Railway will be speedily closed, seems to have a substantial foundation. It is now claimed that the fifty-five miles of gap will be closed within twelve months. If true, this means the construction of the Bay Shore line between this place and the city.

The election of M. L. Hayward as U. S. Senator is from Nebraska, a happy ending to the long-continued deadlock in that State. Mr. Hayward is a man of brains and character and his election will strengthen the Republican party of his State.

IN MEMORIAM.

In the beautiful memorial service for the dead used in the Jewish prayer-book, may be found the words: "By which the living honor the dead." It does not dwell upon the human actions of the departed one, though they may have been good or bad. In life, deeds questionable, may have been placed to their account, but since their earthly course is ended and they are to appear before the Judge, whose name is Justice, they leave them in His hands and from week to week, in this beautiful service, "honor the memory of the dead." But with what increasing beauty this thought fastens itself in our minds when the being, the departed one, whom we delight to honor, was the personification of Love, Truth and Purity. It is not strange, therefore, that this being should take her journey hence, since we doubt if the world was worthy of her. She lived for others, and when she had made many happy, she left us with the promise to meet us beyond the river. As the sun arose on Sunday morning last, it bore upward the soul of Miss Gertrude Forney and left it in Jesus' arms. We shall miss her, but would not call her back. We will strive to emulate her example that we may also attain her perfection.

And we hope we may be worthy to meet her there, for, if her life here can thus be accounted so beautiful, what must be its beauty there? Then we say with our heart and our voice: Farewell, sweet angel, Farewell, 'till we meet again.

VIEWS OF VISITORS.

"Am surprised at the magnitude of the W. P. Fuller Works; had seen the pottery and your big packing-house on a previous visit, but had no idea the new paint works were on such a magnificent scale. Your town is all right."—County Treasurer P. P. Chamberlain.

"Has grown a whole lot in the last month. That Martin building is the right kind. You are emerging from the wood and entering upon the brick and mortar period in building, which means permanence. You have factory resources already to more than double your present population. The demand for dwelling houses here will exceed the supply for some time to come."—George Lovie, Secretary San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

"Your factory district has already grown into grand proportions. The new Fuller Works are simply great. You have a good town and it is bound to become bigger and better. By the way, I observe that everybody and everything here and hereabouts is very much alive."—County Coroner James Crowe.

"The engine-room and its equipment at the Fuller Works is one of the finest it has ever been my fortune to see. Your factory district is a hive of industry. Your future is certainly bright."—A. D. Walsh, Druggist.

"I am pleased and surprised at the development here. A good place to invest money."—George C. Ross, Attorney-at-Law.

"The town is all right; it is growing fine; I have always had confidence in this place."—Chris Hadler, Merchant.

"No danger of losing money invested here. The town is all right, and if the people here will just patronize home industries and buy their beer of the Exchange Brewery, the future is safe and certain. Isn't that so, Chris?"—P. Cullen, Hay and Grain Dealer.

"It looks as if this place will become a manufacturing center. The facilities are all here and a good, big, long start has already been made in that direction."—H. Schaberg, Deputy County Recorder.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION.

Building and Loan Officials at South San Francisco. The officials of the San Mateo County Building and Loan Association visited the bustling town of South San Francisco Tuesday and inspected the different industrial institutions now in operation at that place. The trip was planned for business motives, as the association is largely interested in a financial way in the new city, yet the visitors found time and opportunity to partake of entertainment offered by the generous north-end citizens.

Among the party were Directors P. P. Chamberlain, Claus Hadler, James Crowe, A. D. Walsh, John Cullen, H. W. Schaberg, Attorney George C. Ross and Secretary George W. Lovie. They were conducted through the great abattoir and packing-house of the Western Meat Company, where they found 200 men employed. They next visited the Fuller paint works, recently established, composed of sixteen separate buildings, and employing 130 men. Manager John Cox of that institution very kindly conducted the visitors through the various departments of the plant and explained every feature of its interesting mechanism. The pottery was also inspected and found to be in active operation and employing seventy-five hands. The visitors

are especially grateful to Editor Cunningham for courtesies extended to them.

The Building and Loan Association has ten loans in South San Francisco at present and contemplates making several more at the next meeting, being fully satisfied that the enterprises now established there insure the town's successful future. — Redwood City Democrat.

OUR VISITING NEIGHBORS.

Last Tuesday was Redwood City day in town. On that day Redwood City sent a delegation of her foremost citizens to take a look at this thriving burg in order to ascertain if it was true that there was real life and growth here, and to learn the why and wherefore thereof. The delegation consisted of the following named gentlemen: G. W. Lovie, James Crowe, P. P. Chamberlain, Chris Hadler, George C. Ross, A. D. Walsh, H. Schaberg and P. Cullen.

Our visitors were met at the depot by a committee of the Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs. D. O. Daggett, H. M. Hawkins and E. E. Cunningham. Two hours were spent visiting and inspecting the manufacturing district. The W. P. Fuller paint, oil and glass works, the Steiger pottery works and the abattoir and packing-house of the Western Meat Company were inspected in the order named. Returning from the water-front at 11 a. m., the party were driven about town and given an idea of the building improvement under way.

After lunch at the Linden House the afternoon was spent about town in visits to business houses and in social enjoyment. Our visitors were surprised by the magnitude of our manufacturing plants and greatly pleased with the prospects of our prosperous young city.

UNION COURSING PARK

Metallic a Winner at Last Sunday's Races.

HERON AT LAST A STAKE WINNER.

HE CAPTURES THE JOHN GRACE CUP CONSOLATION FROM FLUSH.

Morning Glory Puts Out Several Cracks — October Woodcock Not Strong Enough to Take First Money.

Theron and Metallic were up to their best form yesterday, and they won in their respective events. Flush became the stake favorite in the John Grace cup consolation after he showed great form, but Theron beat him in the final, though the element of luck was in part responsible. Morning Glory was in great shape and succumbed only to Metallic, who is now a dangerous biter in any stake. Crawford Braes ran well for a bound in her condition.

No less than eight 5-to-3 favorites were beaten. The day's sport started off with one favorite being sent to the kennel when Golden Russet beat O. K. Capitol in the very first course. The consolation stake opened with the defeat of Rock Island Boy, a 2½-to-1 favorite, by Theron. In another similar fluky course Hurricane beat Moondyne on the short end at 5 to 3. The worst bump of the day was when Mercy May beat Emin Pasha, a 3-to-1 favorite. Emin fell at the slips but almost beat Mercy May out.

October Woodcock showed that he had plenty of speed and is a clever worker, but undoubtedly the long trip has had its effect on him. He beat Report well, but showed signs of weakening toward the end. In his next course, after showing great gameness, he was beaten by the clever Crawford Braes. He will do better later.

Miller's Rabbie was a surprise. She showed lots of speed and cleverness in working and gave False Flatterer a very close call. Susie, getting the best of it from the slips was passed out by Firm Friend, but after he turned the hare to Susie she worked it quickly and killed, beating him. In a bye in the next course Firm Friend beat her pointlessly. — S. F. Chronicle.

NOTICE.

Patrons of the Postoffice at this place will please take notice that hereafter no money orders will be issued after 6:30 o'clock, p. m.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 4, levied on the 7th day of January, 1899, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names—	No.	Cert.	Shs.	Amt.
Edmond F. Hooker	273	100	\$500.00	
Edmond F. Hooker	274	10	50.00	
H. W. Walker	84	10	50.00	
H. W. Walker	87	10	50.00	
H. W. Walker	89	5	25.00	

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 7th day of January, 1899, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, No. 202 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1899, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with cost of advertising and expenses of the sale.

GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
Office—No. 202 Sansome street, Room 4, San Francisco, California.

Furniture, Carpets,
Oilcloth, Matting,
Stoves, Etc. ✕ ✕

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EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS . . .

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Near Broadway San Francisco, Cal.

WRIGHT & GAW
THE RELIABLE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,

206 SIXTH ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

PRICES TALK.

Choice English Walnuts, per lb.	05
New Salmon Bells, 2-lb size, each.	25
French Prunes, choice, 6 lbs.	25
Sun Dried Peaches, 6 lbs.	25
Fresh daily, Point Reyes Butter, per square	35
Best new sugar Corn, 3 cbs.	20
Fine Tea, any blend, per lb. from 30c to	70
Delicious Coffee, per lb. from 12c to	25
Jams (Tillmann & Bendel's pack) per can.	05

All Goods Warranted. Terms Cash with Order.

TELEPHONE JESSIE 43
Your Orders Solicited. Freight Paid.

OUT OF SORTS?

—TAKE—
Casca Ferrine
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The Only
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In the World.

Sold by all up to date Saloons and Drug Stores.

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—AND—

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

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HAMBURG-BREMEN,
PHOENIX of Hartford, Connecticut,
AND HOME of New York

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Notary Public.

OFFICE AT POSTOFFICE,

Corner Grand and Linden Avenue,

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE . COURT.

CHOICEST

Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

THOS. BENNERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, Next to P. O.
South San Francisco, Cal.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

The Klondike

FIRST CLASS BAR.

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

Well Appointed Billiard Parlor.
J. E. ROGERS, Prop.

Grand Avenue, next to Cor. Grand and San Bruno Ave
South San Francisco, Cal.

BADEN SHOE STORE,

First-Class Stock

BOOTS : and : SHOES,

Constantly on hand and for sale

Below City Prices.

All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and
Repairing neatly done.

P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.
GRAND AVE. South San Francisco.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
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TOWN NEWS.

The builders are busy building. More dwelling houses needed. Best Creamery butter at Kneese's. Frank Nunes has ordered the lumber for a new cottage.

A big stock and bedrock prices at the People's Store. One death in San Mateo last week from scarlet fever.

The Lenten season is a relief in these times of high-priced meats.

Twenty lots were bonded this week in blocks 100, 96 and 97.

Col. Rhoads is putting the finishing touches on the big McCuen building.

Mrs. W. J. Martin and daughter are visiting relatives and friends in San Jose.

Three lots were sold from the Company's office, in block 96, to San Francisco parties yesterday.

We call the attention of our citizens and readers to the new ad. of Jacob Meyman in this issue.

Casca-Ferrine Bitters; only true laxative; will fix you all right try it. For sale at Holcomb's drug store.

Services at Grace Mission by Rev. T. Duncan Ferguson, Sunday, 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school 10 a. m.

Mrs. Forney is spending some time here, with her sister, Mrs. McCuen, and, is at present the guest of Mrs. R. K. Patchell.

Fred Desirello has received blanks and supplies and will soon be busily engaged in gathering in road, pool and personal property taxes.

Fine line of boots and shoes at Kauffmann's. Don't go to the city for footgear, when you can buy the same goods for less money at home.

Mr. Justen Fourcans has purchased of W. J. Martin a lot on Linden avenue opposite the Baden Hotel upon which he will shortly erect a dwelling.

County Assessor C. D. Hayward paid our town a visit Saturday last and made a tour through the big paint, oil and glass works of W. P. Fuller & Co.

The People's Store will sell you, at city prices, anything from a ribbon to an entire bolt of muslin or silk. Full stock of dry and fancy goods, notions, etc.

We don't hear of any one moving to start a reading-room in this town for the benefit of our young workmen. There's a fine opening here for such an institution.

We have six applications for business lots on Grand avenue. Any one desiring to sell a business lot on Grand avenue will find a customer by listing same with E. E. Cunningham.

Customers taking water of the Land and Improvement Company, will be required to put in a shut-off of their own, as the frequent use of the Company valve deranges and injures same.

On Wednesday the Western Meat Company made a shipment of lard to far away Manila for the use of our soldier boys in the South Seas, to be followed by a like shipment next week.

"A clean, cool place in which the meats are always fresh and sweet," is what one of our citizens remarked the other day, after buying a choice roast of beef at Jack Vandenbos' meat market.

There are some six or seven houses contracted to be built, work on which will be commenced inside of the next few days, two on Linden avenue, three on Baden avenue and one or two on Commercial avenue.

San Mateo has a first-class steam laundry just completed and ready for business. We beg to suggest to our local laundryman, Mr. C. Graf, that the exigencies require such an enterprise here.

Wanted to Exchange.—A lodging-house of 22 rooms in San Francisco for \$1200 of South San Francisco property. Lodging-house rent, \$65; income, \$160 to \$200 per month. Inquire at Enterprise office.

On Friday of last week the body of an unknown man was found on the beach near the Stone ranch, between Colma and San Pedro valley. The body had been cast up from the waters of the Pacific and was so decomposed and disfigured as to render identification impossible. An inquest was held and the body buried by the County at Redwood City.

Among the sad events in the history of our town was the death of Miss Gertrude Forney, which occurred in Oakland last Sunday morning. During the past two years Miss Forney made her home in this town with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCuen. She was interred in beautiful Cypress Lawn Cemetery on Tuesday. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. George Wallace. The little chapel at Cypress Lawn was filled to overflowing by friends and relatives. Miss Forney had won a warm place in the esteem and regard of our people.

Mr. B. O. Carr of Lemoore paid our town a visit recently for the purpose of selling his lot in block 140, on Grand avenue. This lot cost him \$600. His asking price was \$1000. Before closing, the sale he thought he would pay our town a visit and study the situation. Before he left town he refused to consider any offer and rejected a bona fide offer of \$2000. Mr. Carr is a banker and a conservative business man. This is but one of quite a number of peculiar stunts, which have but recently been showing to our lot owners which way the wind blows.

On Monday, W. C. Baldwin, employed in the land department of the Western Meat Company, died very suddenly from apoplexy. Some two weeks since the deceased came to this place from Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife, in the hope of obtaining employment. Mr. Baldwin, a painter by

trade, had been out of work for some time. On Monday morning he was not feeling as well as usual, and his wife, who was herself sick, begged him to remain at home, but anxious to begin work after a long season of enforced idleness, Mr. Baldwin went to the packing-house and entered upon his new duties. He was apparently all right, but about 1 o'clock p. m., as he was passing along the front platform at the packing-house, he staggered and fell to the floor. He was picked up and carried into the time-keepers office where, after a few minutes of labored breathing, he expired. An inquest was held upon the body and a verdict of death from apoplexy rendered. The deceased was an Englishman, aged about 50 years. His remains were interred at Cypress Lawn Cemetery on Wednesday. The sympathy of our people goes out to the widow, stricken so suddenly and sorely and left sick and penniless among strangers.

WORK OF THE SUPERVISORS.

Joe Denies the Statement That He Agreed to Erect a Round-House at Menlo.

DECIDED IN DR. BARRET'S FAVOR.

In the Opinion of the District Attorney He Is the County's Health Officer.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session Monday, all the members being present.

It appeared in the minutes of the board that J. H. Mansfield had agreed to erect a jail at Menlo Park. Mr. Mansfield asked to have the matter stricken from the minutes, as he made no such statement, and his request was granted.

At the suggestion of Chairman McEvoy, the minutes were also corrected in reference to the permission given the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway Company. The company is to put down T-rails, providing they are placed on the side of the road and not in the center, as the minutes read.

The report of the License Collector was laid over and also the quarterly report of the Auditor-Treasurer. The latter was requested to make a semi-annual statement to the board.

District Attorney Bullock, to whom the health officer's report was referred, gave an opinion to the effect that Dr. Barret was the qualified and only elected health officer; that Dr. Bowie, who was appointed by the board in September, 1898, never qualified.

The petition of George C. Ross, in behalf of the Home of Eternal Rest Association for privilege to maintain a cemetery near Colma was laid over and the clerk instructed to give notice to the public in the official paper at the expense of the association. Hearing set for March 20th.

The following named saloon-keepers were given permission to obtain liquor licenses: First township—W. L. Stevens, Walsh & McFadden, C. T. Conley and T. Huber.

The following gave notice that they would apply at the next meeting of the board for licenses: Jorgensen & Hudson, Daniel Donovan, Leon Poulain, H. Mossi, M. Borla, Pierce & Sullivan, Union Coursing Park and J. P. Sweeney. Third township—P. Mathison. Fifth township—John T. Ralston.

Pauline de Maderas, an indigent person of the second township, petitioned the board for aid. Coleman said the applicant was a worthy object of charity, and on motion she was allowed \$8 per month from date of petition.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board reconvened at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. McCormick asked to have the petitions in reference to the appointment of constable and Justice of the Peace in the fifth township brought up. The chairman said the petitions were disposed of and the only way the matter could be brought before the board was to have the incumbents of these offices resign and new officials would be appointed on petition.

Gabriel Salazar was allowed \$8 per month from date of his petition, McEvoy stating that the applicant was worthy of county support. Mrs. Romero's petition for aid was rejected. McEvoy was given further time to report on the Hallidie road matter. Coleman asked for and was granted further time to report on the Clafey road.

The communication from Superintendent Frazier of the Southern Pacific Company, in reference to a right of way over the company's track at Belmont, was referred to the District Attorney to report at the next meeting.

The following is the District Attorney's report in the matter of the Supervisors' compensation.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of San Mateo: Gentlemen.—In compliance with your request I herewith render you my opinion upon the amendment of the County Government Act, Stat. 1897, page 552, relative to compensation of Supervisors.

The question propounded is, does the amendment of 1897 apply to those members of the Board of Supervisors whose term of office had not expired before the passage of the amendment in question?

Previous to the amendment of 1897, Supervisors of counties of the class to which this county belonged were allowed a salary of \$800 per annum and mileage at the rate of twenty cents

per mile; total mileage not to exceed in any one year \$300.

By the amendment of 1897 Supervisors of the same county are allowed the same salary and mileage and in addition thereto their actual traveling expenses, total mileage and traveling expenses not to exceed \$500.

Article 11, Section 9 of the Constitution of the State of California provides, "The compensation of any County, City, Town or municipal officer shall not be increased after his election or during his term of office," etc., the only question to be considered is does the allowance of actual traveling expenses increase the compensation within the meaning of Article 11 Section 9 of the Constitution above set forth.

This question was very ably discussed and adjudicated by the Supreme Court of this State in the case of Kirkwood vs. Soto, 87 Cal., 396.

And it was there held that "it was the compensation for services to be rendered and not the incidental expenses of the office that the Legislature was forbidden by Section 9 of Article 11 of the constitution to raise," and again in Martin vs. Santa Barbara County, 105 Cal. 212.

In Briscoe vs. Clark County, 95 Ill. 309, the Supreme Court of that State held "that it was the salary of the County Officer—the compensation for the personal discharge of official duty,—which the Board was forbidden to change, the compensation or salary was to be fixed in advance, but the expenses were to be determined by the necessity which the business of the office should develop, and being so the allowance for expenses could be increased."

As the amendment in question does not increase the compensation or salary of the office, the allowance of actual traveling expenses not to exceed \$300 in any one year, is legal.

Respectfully, Joseph J. Bullock, District Attorney.

Debenedetti was given further time to report in the matter of putting in a telephone at the poor farm. He explained seeing the manager of the company and the latter would not agree to give free switching to Redwood City or to Halfmoon Bay.

The Bear Gulch Water Company's annual statement was read, showing that \$11,794.98 had been collected during 1898. On motion the statement was ordered filed.

F. D. Atherton petitioned the board to have the name of Selby lane at Fair Oaks changed to Atherton avenue. On motion of Debenedetti, seconded by Tilton, the prayer of petitioner was granted.

An ordinance was introduced licensing itinerant peddlers and others having fixed places of business in the county. C. N. Kirkbride said the latter should not be subjected to the license and urged that the ordinance be so amended, excepting those having a fixed place of business. After considerable argument the ordinance was laid over until next meeting.

Following bills were ordered paid.

INDIGENT FUND.	
A E Baldwin	\$ 50 00
J H Hatch	277 85
Herbst Bros	107 00
P Betteheim	21 45
Dr Pollard	15 00
C F Wilson	15 00
M Rothenberg & Co	73 10
Herman & Co	64 85
H C Wyatt	30 00
C H Peterson	15 00
J M Pierce	30 00
C M Morse	17 50
Levy Bros	10 72
J E Maloney	8 00
FIRST ROAD FUND.	
J P Todd	25 00
T O'Neill	4 00
J Eikrenkotter	24 20
Frank Mathison	25 00
Fred Goss	29 00
W S Taylor	14 00
Thomas O'Kelly	138 00
Fred E Pierce	35 00
Fred Solicant	18 00
T Morrissey	106 00
A Maloney	50 00
James McMahon	45 00
B McGonagle	16 00
B S Green	44 00
A Mori	31 00
H Kluger	55 00
Joseph Kusker	42 00
James McLaughlin	50 00
J Stout	50 00
A Buffet	29 00
San Mateo Hardware Co	6 35
Brown Bros	13 00
D Sheehan	75 00
J P McCracken	98 75
J J McCreath	12 00
M F Healy	58 00
Wm McDonald	25 00
FIRST ROAD DISTRICT—SPECIAL FUND.	
J Jenevein	\$100 00
F C Kelly	105 00
B S Green	95 00
John Kennedy	49 00
W S Taylor	56 00
J Cody	96 00
H Karbe	29 00
Geo Dreiser	29 00
A A Parkinson	18 00
J Coll	25 00
J Liepke	52 00
E Rudy	29 00
Charles Stevens	17 00
GENERAL FUND.	
W B Gilbert	300 00
South S F Land Co	10 00
E Dickerman	30 00
P B Jamieson	2 75
W W Beeson	60 00
Dr Ross & Barrett	30 00
Palmer & Bell	5 00
Hicks-Judd Co	178 00
L M Davis	38 00
A D Walsh	65 50
S Albertine	5 00
John Meyn and others	80 00
Independence Hall	5 00
Thomas Fitzgerald	5 00
James Moran	5 00
R M Mattingly	27 00
H W Walker	3 75
A D Walsh	2 85
G Kinastin	25 00
H Dearborn	5 00
B Oliver	5 00
P F Roberts	5 00
Geo W Lovin	15 00
Dan Neville	3 00
Hughes & Peers	6 48
James Crow	78 29
R Winson	10 00
E E Cunningham	4 75
B G Leary	12 00
James Hanson	9 10
N B Graves	7 00
Robbie Engle	7 00
SANITARY FUND.	
W M Barret	100 00
A D Walsh	6 35
GENERAL COUNTY ROAD FUND.	
M Millett	750 00
Geo S Gilbert	21 00
Jennie C Kelly	21 00
John Curran	174 00
Albert Shaine	84 00
W J Fitzpatrick	690 00
W B Gilbert	177 00
H McArthur	5 00
E E Heiner	5 00

No further business appearing, the board adjourned to March 20th.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Market is active and strong. Sheep—Shops of all kinds are selling at easier prices. Hogs—Hogs are selling at lower prices. Provisions—Provisions are in fair demand at strong prices. LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are \$10 less 50 per cent abatement on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable. Cattle—No. 1 Steers 9@9½c; No. 2 Steers, 7½@8c. No. 1 Cows and Heifers 7@7½c. No. 2 Cows and Heifers 6@6½c. thin cows, 4@4½c. Hogs—Hard, grain-fed, 130 lbs and over 5½c; under 130 lbs, 5@5½c. rough heavy hogs, 4@4½c; soft hogs, 4½@5. Sheep—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs and under, 4½@4¾c; Ewes, 4@4½c. Yearling Lambs—4½@4¾c. live weight. Spring Lambs, \$2 00@2 50 per head. Calves—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 4½@5c; over 250 lbs 3½@4c. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses: Beef—First quality steers, 7½@8c; second quality, 7@7½c; First quality cows and heifers, 6½@7½c; second quality, 6@6½c. Veal—Large, 6@7c; small, 7@8c. Mutton—Wethers, 8½c; ewes, 8c; yearling lambs, 9c. Spring Lambs, 10@11c. Dressed Hogs—8@8½c. PROVISIONS—Hams, 9½@10c; picnic hams, 7½c; Atlanta ham, —; New York shoulder, 7½c. Bacon—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 12½c; light S. C. bacon, 11½c; med. bacon, clear, 8c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 8½c; clear light, 10c; clear ex. light, 11c. Beef—Extra Family, bbl, \$14 50; do. hf. bbl, \$7 50; Family beef, bbl, \$13 20; hf. bbl, \$7 00; Extra Mess, bbl, \$12 50; do. hf. bbl, \$6 50. Pork—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 7½c; do. light, 7½c; do. Bellies, 8½c; Extra Clear, bbls, \$16 00; hf. bbls, \$8 25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbls, \$4 25; do. kits, \$1 20. Lard—Prices are 25: Tcs. ½-bbls. 50s. 20s. 10s. 5s. Compound 5½ 5¼ 5¼ 5¼ 6 6¼ Cal. pure 7 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ 7¼ In 5-lb tins the price on each is ¼c higher than on 5-lb tins. Canned Meats—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$2 10; 1s \$1 15; Roast Beef, 2s \$2 10; 1s, \$1 15. Terms—Net cash, no discount, and prices are subject to change on all Provisions without notice.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SAN MATEO. ss. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO HEREBY certify that we are partners doing business at South San Francisco, County of San Mateo, State of California, under the firm name and style of Jorgensen & Hudson; that the names in full of all the members of such partnership are J. Jorgensen and G. R. Hudson, and that the places of our respective residences, as set opposite our respective names herunto subscribed. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, this first day of February, A. D. 1899. J. JORGENSEN, South San Francisco, Cal. GEO. R. HUDSON, South San Francisco, Cal.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, SAN MATEO County, State of California. In the matter of the Estate of Anna M. Lorenz, Deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the Estate of Anna M. Lorenz deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to Joseph J. Bullock Esq., Attorney at Law, at his law office at the Court House at Redwood City, San Mateo County, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate. Dated February 13, 1899. GUSTAV LORENZ, Administrator. Joseph J. Bullock, Attorney for Administrator.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO Land and Improvement Co.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO. will be held at the office of the Company, 202 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, on MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. GEO. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

Workingmen and Mechanics

READ THIS.

What would you say if a man were to lend you \$6 and charge you \$4 interest on the above amount? Would you not think him an extortioner of the worst type? Though you may never have thought of it that is exactly the interest you are paying your landlord every month for the use of his home. For every payment of \$10 you make on account of your own home we credit you with \$6 on the principal and save you the monthly extortion of \$4. We have 3 new houses on the Heyman Tract for sale on easy terms. Mr. Cotter will show them to you. Take Mission Electric cars, transfer to Twenty-second cars and ride to Hoffman ave. JACOB HEYMAN & SON, 11 Montgomery Street, S. F.

Beer & Ice

—WHOLESALE— THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT. For the Celebrated Beers of the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco BREWERIES

THE UNION ICE CO.

Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO.

UNION COURSING PARK

The Finest Inclosed COURSING PARK In the World IS NOW IN OPERATION AT

COLMA, SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Ladies and Children Free.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LUMBER COMPANY

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement and Building Materials

All Orders Promptly Filled. Quality as Represented.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Office and Yard, Foot of Grand Avenue, South San Francisco, Cal.

SPEAKING ABOUT BRICKS!

Bricks for Business Blocks, Dwellings, Roadways, Foundations, Sewers, Cisterns, Sidewalks, Mantels, Chimneys AT KILN PRICES

Now is the time to build brick houses. Why not have the best for your money. Plans and estimates of brick houses and dwellings furnished on application at prices to suit.

BADEN BRICK COMPANY

South San Francisco, Cal.

W. T. RHOADS, ARCHITECT AND BUILDER

Plans Furnished. Buildings Erected. FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

LEAVE ORDERS AT POST OFFICE. South San Francisco, Cal.

South San Francisco Laundry

C. CRAFT, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of Flannels and Silks.

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE, South San Francisco, Cal.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT

Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

VENUS OIL CO.

GEO. IMHOFF, PROP.

DEALER IN THE BEST Eastern Coal Oil AND Gasoline.

Coal Oil and Gasoline at Lowest Market Prices.

Leave Orders at Drug Store, GRAND AVENUE.

MONEY TO LOAN

Large Sums Available for investment on mortgage of Real Estate (City and Country) at exceptionally low rates of interest for a fixed term or redeemable by installments.

Existing Mortgages Paid Off. Special terms quoted for loans on Life Policies, interests under Wills and Second Mortgages. All persons Desiring Assistance to Purchase Farms, Orchards, Hotel Businesses, etc., should apply to us. Promissory notes discounted and all financial business transacted. If your bank refuses you an overdraft, or creditors are pressing, call on or write us.

R. CRIDDLE & CO. 131 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMOUR HOTEL

HENRY MICHENFELDER, Proprietor.

Table and Accommodations The Best in the City.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

Bowling Alley and Summer Garden in connection with the Hotel. South San Francisco, Cal.

A PRAYER.

Not ease! I would not stoop so low to ask
That this dull pain grow ever less and
less,
Until the hardship of my daily task
No longer on my crippled life should
press.
Not death! I would not leave, with cow-
ard feet,
The battlefield where He so bravely
fought.
Could I His tender eyes once dare to
meet,
If that first rapture were too dearly
bought?
Nor do I pray that I may soon forget
In some new joy the anguish of the old.
Better drink deep of memory and regret,
Than taste the draught that Lethe's cup
may hold.
But strength I ask to bear the standard
high
He carried proudly and with faithful
care,
That, when the day shall come for me to
die,
It still may be, as now, unstained and
fair.
And grant me sympathy with others' pain,
That so my own may serve its purpose
best;
Nor seek to shift its heavy load again,
Since thus I learn the need of all the
rest.
And faith to feel that He is with me still,
Through stress of storm and wastes of
weary way,
Guiding me ever by His wiser will
Up to the hilltop of some clearer day.
—Boston Transcript.

CUPID IN THE COUNTRY.

IT seemed a little lonely at first—
my new home in the country—
although scarcely an hour from
the city. Upon the whole, I was glad
I had secured so desirable a place at
an unmistakable bargain.
"Jones," quoth I to my factotum,
who had been recommended to me as
"handy to have on a farm," "who owns
that property next door?"
"Don't know nothing about it, sir,"
Jones answered.
I left him and strolled down to look
at my neighbor's fernery through the
thread-like wire fence.
To my surprise I perceived that the
fernery was not unoccupied this golden
July morning. A young lady was
there working diligently with a little
rosewood handle trowel, while the
bright hair which fell beneath her
straw gypsy only half revealed a fresh
face lighted up with roses.
I had come so directly upon her that
there was no retreating unless I were
to turn and fly.
So I stood my ground bravely and
said "Good morning."
"Good morning," the rural beauty an-
swered, with a root of adiantum in her
hand. "I suppose you are my new
neighbor, Mr. Raymond?"
"I have that honor," I said, bowing
politely. "Your father has a fine place
here."
"I have no father," answered this
spirit of the ferns.
"I beg your pardon," I corrected my-
self. "I should have said your hus-
band."
"Not if you have any regard to the
strict truth," she answered, with a sort
of demure enjoyment of my perplex-
ity. "I never had either brother or
sister. Now don't guess any more and
I will introduce myself. I am the
owner of this place, and my name is
Bertha Wilson."
I started a little. "Bertha Wilson!"
This, then, was the beautiful fiancée of
Richmond Kent, the wealthy Broad
street broker, of whose eccentricity and
talent I had heard so much. Truly,
Kent had chosen well.
We went together over the fairy do-
mains; we investigated the conserva-
tories, tested the gold and purple con-
tents of the grapevines, and looked at
the rose gardens. The house itself was
a mere little bungalow, all verandas
and awnings and cool glimpses of flut-
tering muslin curtains and cream-
colored matting, but the grounds were
like a chapter out of "The Arabian
Nights."
"Who suggested all this to you, Miss
Wilson?" I asked.
"Who should suggest it to me?" she
asked, elevating her beautiful brows.
"Why, myself, of course."
What a lucky dog Richmond Kent
was, to be sure!
"If you will come over to-morrow,
and are not afraid of mosquitoes and
sunburn," said Miss Wilson, "I will
take you down the river to my lily
plantation."
Was I in love with Bertha Wilson
now? Yes, but she should never know
it! And the summer glided on like the
pauses of an unwritten idyll, and my
lovely neighbor filled up my whole life
with her wondrous grace and beauty,
and all the while neither of us spoke
of Richmond.
It was a sultry September afternoon
when I met him on Broad street. The
city seemed hotter, dustier, and more
intolerable than ever.
"Hallo, Raymond! Why, where have
you been hiding all this time?"
"Kent, old fellow!" and we shook
hands in genuine American fashion.
"So you've been turning ornamental
farmer, have you? Well, I never had
any great fancy for that style of life.
Upon my word, you've grown as brown
as a berry. Make any stay in town?"
"No. I go back to-night."
"Sorry. I should have liked to have
you at our house to dinner this even-
ing; got a cook who is great on ortol-
ans and mock-turtle soup, and there's
an article of dry champagne I can real-
ly depend upon. Besides, I should have
liked to introduce you to Mrs. Kent."
"Your mother?"
"No, my wife."
I stared wildly at him, I'm afraid.

"Married last month. An English
girl without a particle of nonsense
about her. You would like her, I know.
Raymond," and his face beamed as he
looked at me.
"But—Bertha Wilson?"
"Oh, Bertha Wilson!" He looked a
little discomfited. "That's an old af-
fair. She was a splendid girl, a regu-
lar princess, but we were never suited
to each other."
"The engagement is at an end, then?"
I asked, with a breathless, choking
feeling in my throat.
"Certainly, or I shouldn't have mar-
ried Maria Blossom. I really do wish
you could see her, old fellow!"
I went home as lightly as if I were
treading on air and surprised Bertha
sitting by one of the muslin-draped
windows, her chin in her hand and the
down-falling hair veiling her face just
as when I had first looked upon her.
"Bertha!"
She started, and there were tears on
her cheeks, in the mellow glow of the
full harvest moon.
"Bertha, you have been crying!"
She tried to smile. "I—I believe I
have been a little low-spirited. I think
I need a change of scene. Indeed, I
have concluded to accept my cousin's
invitation to go to Switzerland with
her."
"Not unless I am to go, too, Bertha!"
I knelt by her side, possessing my-
self resolutely of one slender hand, and
told her, frankly and simply, how much
I loved her, and what considerations of
honor and honesty toward Richmond
Kent had sealed my lips so long.
Her hand trembled in my grasp.
"I thought once," she murmured,
"that a solitary and self-contained life
would satisfy me. I think so no longer.
You have taught me, dear Robert, how
necessary one human being may be to
another's happiness."
And the lesson has been gathering
new beauty and gladness for us both
from that day to this!—New York
Evening World.



A bat avoids wires and obstructions
as easily as if it could see perfectly.
Russia supports more horses than
any other country. By the last census
there were 21,000,000.

For the hide of a full-grown giraffe,
greatly sought after in Africa for whip
and sandal making, the native hunters
get from \$15 to \$25.

An elephant eighty years of age is to
be added to the Berlin Zoological Gar-
dens. It came from India, where for
many years it was the public execu-
tioner.

A few persons in England raise large
numbers of guinea pigs for exportation
to France, where they are highly es-
teemed for the table, the flavor of the
meat being identical with that of the
rabbit.

Cats can smell even during sleep. If
a piece of meat be placed immediately
in front of a sleeping cat's nose, the
nostrils will begin to work as the scent
is received, and an instant later the cat
will wake up.

American salmon trout have made
their appearance in the River Spree, at
Berlin, probably having escaped from the
fisheries exhibition. As they are
believed to live in clean water only,
people of Berlin are in doubt as to
whether their eyes deceive them when
they look at their river or whether the
trout has changed its habits.

For ten years every military com-
pany in Germany has included its pack
of dogs, which are in charge of a petty
officer, who is excused from all duties
in the afternoon that he may train the
animals for their work. The short-
haired German pointer, poodle, and
shepherd dogs are employed, and they
are taught to carry messages, or am-
munition, hunt up the dead, and give
signals.

Astute Professor Blackie.
The London Chronicle tells a story of
Professor Blackie's election to the
chair of Greek in Edinburgh. The pro-
fessorship was in the gift of the Town
Council, and one of the Councilors was
the principal of the veterinary college
in the city. He, like most of the elect-
ors, knew no Greek, but, unlike his col-
leagues, he possessed a solitary Greek
book, some medical treatise in an edi-
tion of the sixteenth or seventeenth
century, nicely peppered with contrac-
tions. This volume he presented to all
who called to solicit his vote, and re-
quested them to translate a portion.
Most of the candidates declined to be
examined. Dr. W. Smith (afterward
Sir Smith) rashly made the attempt,
but failed to unravel the contractions,
and came to a standstill. Blackie was
more adroit. Guessing the qualifica-
tions of his examiner at their true rate,
he gave a most fluent translation, en-
tirely the offspring of his imagination,
and won the principal's vote.

Mendelssohn's Compliment.
While still a young man, Gounod
went to Leipzig and played some of his
music before Mendelssohn, to whom he
had been introduced by the sister of the
maestro. He was sitting at the piano,
executing one of his masses, when
Mendelssohn suddenly arose and inter-
rupted him. "Was that composed
by you, young man?" he asked.
"Yes, my dear master," was the re-
ply.
"Astounding! Why, Cherubini could
not have done better!"
At the time, Cherubini was an un-
contested authority. The compliment
was, therefore, all the more precious.
The automatic weighing machine
gives pounds in return for pennies.

ANECDOTE AND INCIDENT

A young tailor named Berry, lately
succeeded to his father's business, once
sent in his account to Charles Matthews
somewhat ahead of time. Whereupon
Matthews, with virtuous rage, wrote
him the following note: "You must be
a goose—Berry, to send me your bill—
Berry, before it is due—Berry. Your
father, the elder—Berry, would have
had more sense. You may look blue—
Berry, but I don't care a straw—Berry,
for you and your bill—Berry."

Dean Pigou once unwittingly mar-
ried a man to his deceased wife's sis-
ter, which is against the English law.
The verger, whose business it was to
settle the matter about the bans, was
at once cross-examined. "Oh, yes,
vicar," said he; "I knowed right well.
I knowed parties." "But why did you
not tell me? I should have forbidden
them." "Well, vicar, it was just this
way, you see: One of the parties was
\$4 and t'other \$6. I says to myself:
'Lord, it can't last long; let 'em wed,
and bother the laws.'"

A party of visitors to the country
were very much interested last sum-
mer by the remarks of some New York
children, sent out by the fresh-air fund
for a week or two in the country. There
were quite a number of them playing
about a pretty farm-house one day,
when some passers-by stopped and be-
gan to talk to them. "Did you ever see
any chickens before?" asked one lady,
as a flock of fowls came strutting down
the lawn. "Oh, yes," said one of the
eldest, wisely, with a knowing shake
of his head, "we've always seen 'em—
lots—only generally it was after they
were pealed."

While Lowther Yates was master of
Catharine Hall, at Cambridge, he was
cordially disliked by one of the tutors,
known as "Cardinal Thorp." The latter
was lecturing one day on the law of
extreme necessity, which justified a
man in disregarding the life of another
in order to insure his own safety. He
said: "Suppose Lowther Yates and I
were struggling in the water for a
plank which would not hold two, and
that he got possession of it. I should
be justified in knocking him off;" and
then he added with great vehemence:
"—D—n him—and I would do it, too,
without the slightest hesitation!"

The wife of a prominent citizen of
Washington, while visiting the White
House recently, happened to mention
that she had received a basket of
mushrooms from an unknown source,
and, fearing that they might not be
genuine, had taken them to the market
where she usually bought her vegeta-
bles and had them carefully looked
over before they were cooked. "What
were you afraid of?" inquired Mrs.
McKinley. "I was afraid we might be
poisoned and die." "I thought you were
a Presbyterian," retorted the Presi-
dent's wife, "and that Presbyterians
never die until their time comes."

Frederick the Great made generous
presents to all musicians except flute-
players. He played the flute remark-
ably well himself. A famous flutist
once asked permission to play to the
king, hoping that Frederick would
show his appreciation of his skill by
some valuable gift. Frederick listened
attentively while he played a difficult
piece. "You play very well," he said,
"and I will give you a proof of my sat-
isfaction." So saying he left the room.
The musician waited, guessing at the
probable nature of the "proof." Pres-
ently the king returned with his own
flute and played the same piece. Then
he bade his visitor "Good-day," saying:
"I have had the pleasure of hearing
you, and it was only fair that you
should hear me."

When Halvey wrote "The Queen's
Musketiers" he took infinite pains to
avoid repeating himself. One day, as
he left the theater after rehearsal, he
heard somebody whistling the air of
the song which he had written for Cap-
tain Roland in his new piece. Thinking
that he had been composing from mem-
ory, he went up to the whistler, a work-
man, and asked him what he was
whistling. "My friend, you are sur-
prised," said the man, "and no wonder.
Do you know that there is not another
man in the streets of Paris who could
whistle you that tune?" "Why?" "Be-
cause it's a song that nobody knows."
"Indeed?" "Certainly, because it is
in the new piece that they are re-
hearsing at the Opera Comique."
"A-a-a-h!" said Halvey, with a deep
sigh of relief; "but how on earth is it
that you know it?" "Well, because I
was putting up a partition yesterday
in the opera house—I am a joiner by
trade, you know—and the song was
being sung." "The deuce!" said Halvey;
"I did not think it could be learned so
easily. Look here, my friend, there is a
louis for you, and do not whistle it any
more." "Why?" "Because I am the au-
thor of it." "Oh," said the musical car-
penter; and as he went away he mur-
mured to himself: "He is a queer fish.
Why don't he give me the twenty
francs to keep on whistling it?"

VENDETTA IN CORSICA.
Ancient, bloody custom of the Coun-
try Has Greatly Diminished.
Persons who derive their ideas of
Corsica as it is to-day from Prosper
Merimee's novel, "Colomba," will be
doomed to some disappointment. Man-
ners and customs have changed a great
deal in the island since the date, short-
ly after the battle of Waterloo, when
the gallant British officer and his
daughter visited Colomba in her ances-
tral castle at Pietrangera. The ven-
detta, which is the theme of that thril-
ling story has greatly diminished. Dur-

ing the carnival we raveled that we
had come upon a real instance of this
picturesque barbarism. One workman
killed another in a cafe, and then, in
the expressive Corsican phrase, "took
to the maquis," or brushwood, which
covers a large portion of the island,
and has, from time immemorial, been
the refuge of outlaws and bandits.
This legend subsisted for some days,
and excited a new interest in life in
Corsica, and quite a large demand for
copies of "Colomba." But a conversa-
tion which I had with the judge d'in-
struction who had investigated the
case proved that it was, after all, as he
expressed it, a crime vulgaire, and not,
as we had hoped, a crime corse.

We afterward had the satisfaction
of seeing the malefactor led in chains
between two mounted policemen on
his way into Ajaccio, whereas the tra-
ditional bandit would have been fed
and supplied with powder and shot by
the country people, who would have
rather gone to the stake than betrayed
his hiding place to the authorities.
Here and there vendetta may still linger
in the island, but it has now be-
come a means of attracting the tour-
ist, who is invited to buy bloodthirsty
looking knives and daggers, bearing
such choice inscriptions as: Vendetta
Corsa; morte al nemico ("death to the
enemy"); or, even still more greswome,
Va diritto al cuore del nemico ("Go
straight to the heart of the enemy").
These choice weapons form, together
with gourd engravings with portraits of
Napoleon, or the negro's head, which is
the Corsican crest, the stable indus-
try of Ajaccio.—Westminster Review.

A MISFIT ASSIGNMENT.

His Engine-Room Doors Were of
Much Too Limited Capacity.
A well-known chief engineer of the
navy who doesn't have to take any dust
from General Shafter in the matter of
avoidpoups—tipping the scales, as he
does, at a trifle more than 300 pounds—
was recently ordered to take charge of
the mechanical department of one of
the smaller gunboats on the Pacific sta-
tion. The engineer didn't particu-
larly like the assignment, but it didn't
worry him to the point of suicide. He
simply sat down and made a sketch of
the exceedingly narrow doors that lead
into the engine-rooms of the gunboat
to which he was ordered, marking the
dimensions of the doors in figures on
the sketch. Below his drawing of one
of the engine-room doors this jolly chief
engineer made a neat sketch of him-
self, full figure, not exaggerating his
Falstaffian paunch a trifle. He at-
tached his own dimensions in feet and
inches, circumferentially, to this
sketch of himself. Then he put the
sketches in an envelope and "respec-
tfully submitted" them to the bureau
of navigation. It was a sort of docu-
ment that occasionally makes a hit.
The inference to be drawn from the
sketches was so obvious—the impossi-
bility of the chief engineer's passage
through the engine-room doors of the
ship to which he was ordered was so
apparent—that the assignment was re-
called, and the laconic chief engineer is
liable to get a flagship when the next
batch of steam engineering assign-
ments is made.—Washington Post.

Common Quotations.
How many persons can unhesitating-
ly name the source of the most familiar
quotations? Many a man goes through
life without reading a single play of
Shakespeare, probably no English-
speaking man goes through life with-
out quoting him. If he sneers at a
"woman's reason," he quotes Shak-
speare; if he refers to "a trick worth
two of that," he quotes Shakespeare
again. Goldsmith's "She Stoops to
Conquer" is not a popular work; but
one line of it—"Ask me no questions,
and I will tell you no lies"—is known
and used by everybody. Who reads
Campbell nowadays? Yet who, at
some time or other, has not quoted his
line, "Coming events cast their shad-
ows before?" References to "stolen
thunder" are common enough in jour-
nalism, though it may be doubted
whether journalists are familiar with
the works of John Dennis, the origina-
tor of the phrase. And we are all ac-
customed to speak of "teaching the
young idea how to shoot," though less
culpably in this instance—we have
never read a line of Thompson's "Sea-
sons."

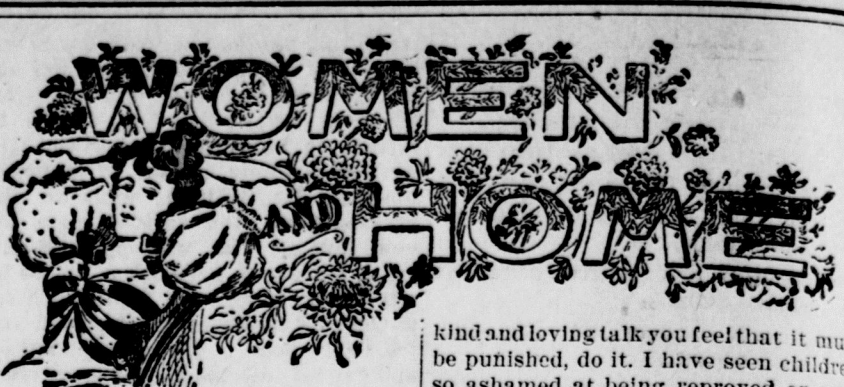
When Choate Was Ruffed.
An unpublished story about Mr.
Choate tells of the only time his seren-
ity was ever ruffled while cross-ques-
tioning a witness. It was during a fa-
mous will case, and Felix McCuskey,
formerly doorkeeper of the house of
representatives, was the witness.
"Now, Mr. McCuskey," insinuatedly
asked Mr. Choate, "isn't it true that
you are the modern Munchausen?"
"You're the second blackguard that
has asked me that in a week," roared
McCuskey. "An—" The roar of
laughter, in which Surrogate Rollins
himself joined, drowned the remainder
of Mr. McCuskey's retort, and it was
fully five minutes before business went
on again.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Divorces Cheap and Plenty.
In four hours recently a Paris court
granted 294 divorces, a little over a di-
vorce a minute. All the parties received
state assistance in their cases, so that
their divorce cost them nothing.

Big Tree.
The largest tree in the Eastern hemi-
sphere, if not in the world, is a chest-
nut standing at the foot of Mount Aet-
na. The circumference of the main
trunk at sixty feet from the ground is
212 feet.

Occasionally a young man wakes up
fresh as a daisy—and his freshness con-
tinues all day.

Nearly every married woman thinks
a lot of other women envy her.
Words often shake our convictions,
but seldom overthrow them.



EARNING ONE'S OWN LIVING.

MOST of the educated women
now obliged to earn their own
living can look back upon a
girlhood of freedom and pleasure, from
which they were suddenly hurried, by
stress of circumstances, into the field
of labor, where the workers are al-
ways many and the prizes few, says
the Philadelphia Times. Desperate
often with the monotony of daily work,
many young women take hasty refuge
in that before-mentioned employment
of wife, lacking the most needful qual-
ification—Love. The majority suffer
their heartbreak with a deadly still-
ness, simulating an interest in the work
that they are far from feeling.

Against feminine employment of a
kind there can be no prejudice, for
there is much that women, and women
only, can do successfully; but it is the
incessant employment all day, and
from week end to week end that tells
so severely upon woman's health and
brightness, oftentimes upon her woman-
liness, leaving her nothing but the nerv-
ous, ever-present dread of loss of em-
ployment and the certainty of an old
age of poverty and loneliness? For not
the least unhappy factor in this daily
employment of women is that they
have no time to make and cement the
friendships that might comfort and
support them in their old age.

Seeing how contracted still is the field
of feminine labor and how many are
urgently needing employment therein,
one cannot speak too strongly in dis-
approval of women who engage in the
competition for vacant positions pre-
pared to take a smaller remuneration
than the market value of the work they
can do because distraction, and not
money, is their object, and they know
full well they can throw the employ-
ment aside as soon as it fatigues them
and return with zest to the pleasures
and comforts of home. These dainty
dilettantes in the world of work are,
in plain words, robbing their poorer sis-
ters in a most culpable and unwoman-
ly manner. For the competition, being
already so great, no honorable woman
should accept a position for which re-
muneration is given unless she is ab-
solutely obliged to work to support her-
self or some members of her family.

Decorative Bit of Furniture.
The possibilities of window deco-
ration in the hands of an ingenious wo-
man are simply endless, and the house-
keeper who is so fortunate as to have
a wide recessed window, may make a
most artistic as well as useful nook of
it. The services of a carpenter are, of
course, necessary, but after he has fit-
ted the boards in place, milady's own
fair fingers may complete the deco-
rations.

Have four boards, one inch thick,
fitted into the recess and nailed secu-
rily in place. The top board must be on
a level with the window sill, or, better
still, cover it; the fourth board is
screwed to the floor, and the other two



WINDOW BOOK SHELVES.

placed equal distances apart. If de-
sired, two commodious drawers may
fill part of the two lower compart-
ments, but this increases expense ma-
terially, without adding much to the
beauty of the pretty book shelves.
Screw a brass rod to the second shelf
and fasten to it with rings some cur-
tains in china silk or chintz, using the
space so covered for old magazines,
pamphlets, etc., while that above may
be used for books, and the top shelf
for bowls of flowers, ferneries or grow-
ing plants.

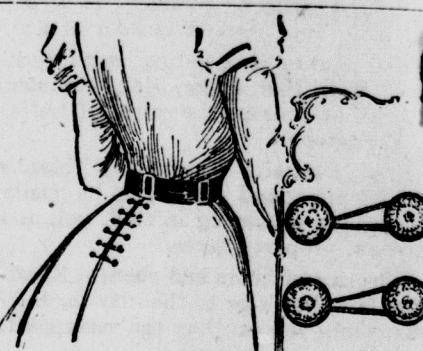
The curtains across the casement
should match those of the bookshelves,
and the woodwork of the whole should
be the same, either ivory white or
stained oak, stained to match the other
fittings of the room. Odd bits of china
or silver look well on the lower shelves.

Care of the Hair.
Cut a third of an inch off your hair
when the moon is new, and do the same
the next month when the moon is full.
Every night give it a good brushing,
being careful not to scratch the scalp.
Use the brush while dressing the hair
when possible in place of the comb.
Wash hair every six weeks, using
warm water and any mild toilet soap;
rinse first with warm water with a lit-
tle borax, and then use clear, cold wa-
ter. Dry thoroughly. If the hair falls
out and is very dry, rub a little oil on
the scalp.

When to Punish Children.
Don't punish your little ones before
others. It stirs up all the temper there
is in their little bodies. Not only that,
but if they are old enough to realize
much, it lessens their respect for you,
and their own self-respect receives a
bad blow. I say wait until you are
all alone with the child, and if after a

kind and loving talk you feel that it must
be punished, do it. I have seen children
so ashamed at being reproved or pun-
ished before people that it has made
my heart ache for them. Perhaps this
would be what some would like, and
think it better for them to be so ashamed.
I do not. Besides, if a child does
wrong things before our guest, or their
own companions, it hurts us very much,
but if we punish a child before them
will the latter not be very much dis-
turbed? And it will hurt them by mak-
ing them feel uncomfortable and out of
place. So it makes it bad all around.
—Orange Judd Farmer.

Keeps the Placket Closed.
No skirt is complete at the present
moment without the back has some de-
vice to keep the placket perfectly
closed. This is necessitated by its per-
fect fitting sheath shape. Many and



SKIRT FASTENING DEVICE.

varied are the forms these arrange-
ments have taken, the most usual being
a row of tiny buttons on both sides,
laced or looped across. Our illustra-
tion shows the general effect of these
various devices, and a new idea that
recommends itself, because, while
being very ornamental, it is utilitarian
as well. It can be easily adjusted to any
skirt. They come in sets of a half
dozen pairs and are easily sewed on.

Marriageable Daughters.
Fathers and mothers need not be
husband hunters, but they should be
genial, hospitable hosts to such young
women and men as they deem fit com-
panions for their daughters. It is their
duty to enter heartily and cheerfully
into the lives of their girls at this stage
of their career as well as any other.
Many a young woman has been de-
prived of social life because of the in-
difference or open inhospitality of her
parents to her friends. The father
who selfishly seeks his own comfort
and enjoyment, burying himself in a
book or paper when his daughter's
friends are in his parlor, creating an
atmosphere of restraint and unsocia-
bility, is, perhaps, dooming his girls to
a lonely, unhappy life. The mother
who is scant of courtesy and friendli-
ness to these guests is doing her daugh-
ters a greater and more lasting wrong
than neglect of some of their personal
wants in their earlier years would have
entailed.

Nor does their duty end in a willing-
ness to receive and entertain in a cor-
dial way the young people congenial to
their girls; if it be that there are not
young men and women in their neigh-
borhood with whom their daughters
can associate, it is their bounden duty
to remove thence to a community fur-
nishing the necessary elements for an
adequate social life. Families move
for much less important reasons; they
seldom move for more important ones.

Scented Stationery.
A woman's stationery should speak
of herself, and should be as much iden-
tified with her personality as possible.
A sachet of violet powder, or orris
placed in your letter box, gives a subti-
le odor to the paper, which some women
love to affect, but it is far better an-
safer to avoid all perfumes in your sta-
tionery, as sometimes one is tempted to
go too far. Men have been seen to
throw down a note or letter in disgust
when detecting the slightest perfume
about it. Under no consideration should
a man ever use perfume in his station-
ery. Scents of all kinds should be
shunned by men, either in their paper
or about their persons.—San Francisco
Chronicle.

About Introductions.
Superfluous introductions were once
—and not so long ago, either—in al-
most universal nuisance in this coun-
try. The woman who persists in the
fancy of "making people acquainted"
in the twinkling of an eye, under any
and all circumstances, is still to be
found, but she is happily becoming
more and more rare. The confirmed
introducer is a bore, and should be
ruthlessly discouraged; but, until men-
tal telepathy shall have become a more
widespread accomplishment than it is
now, the old-fashioned introduction
ought not to be permitted to lapse into
utter disuse.

Domestic to Get a Fortune.
Susannah Humble, a St. Louis do-
mestic, will receive a fortune of \$240,-
000, left by her grandfather in Scot-
land. The search for the missing heiress
has extended over twelve months. The
fortune was left to Susannah and her
sister, Mary, who came from Scotland
six years ago, with their parents, and set-
tled in Quincy, Ill.—Susannah going to
St. Louis four years ago. She says the
first thing she will do with her money
will be to buy a nice home for her
parents.



SUSANNAH HUMBLE.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

DEPARTMENT FOR LITTLE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Cunning Children.

Speaking of law and the enforcement of discipline in Yellowstone Park, I heard the story of a bear there, which I consider exceedingly important, not only as a comment on the discipline of the park, but as a moral lesson to parents in domestic obedience. The story is literally true, and if it were not I should not repeat it, for it would have no value. Mr. Kipling says, "The law of the jungle is—obey." This also seems to be the law of Yellowstone Park. There is a lunch station at the upper basin, near Old Faithful, kept by a very intelligent and ingenious man. He got acquainted last year with a she bear, who used to come to his house every day and walk into the kitchen for food for herself and her two cubs. The cubs never came. The keeper got on very intimate terms with the bear, who was always civil and well-behaved, and would take food from his hand (without taking the hand). One day toward sunset the bear came to the kitchen, and having received her portion she went out of the back door to carry it to her cubs. To her surprise and anger the cubs were there waiting for her. She laid down the food, and rushed at her infants and gave them a rousing spanking. "She did not cuff them; she spanked them," and then drove them back into the woods, cuffing them and knocking them at every step. When she reached the spot where she had told them to wait she left them there and returned to the house. And there she stayed in the kitchen for two whole hours, making the disobedient children wait for their food, simply to discipline them and teach them obedience. The explanation is very natural. When the bear leaves her young in a particular place and goes in search of food for them, if they stray away in her absence she has great difficulty in finding them. The mother knew that the safety of her cubs and her own peace of mind depended upon strict discipline in the family. Oh, that we had more such mothers in the United States!—Harper's Magazine.

In Fancy Dress.
Some dog owners have quaint fancies, and among them is a man who cherishes the portrait of his dog attired as an old lady at a 5 o'clock tea-table. Ap-



AFTERNOON TEA.
Apparently the lady has aesthetic tastes and a placid disposition, but what would happen to the china, the spectacles and the frilled cap if some wicked person cried "rats?"

Schoolboy's Paradise.
The small boy who has to go to school in America looks upon the small boy who has to go to school in France with something of the envy which Lazarus may have looked upon Dives. It is the question of holidays which constitutes the difference in favor of the lad who attends a public school of instruction in the French republic. The schoolboys of France have more holidays than workdays in the year, and in that fact lies the grievance of the American youngster. The average boy, be he a native of Manhattan or a child of Timbuctoo, is more fond of a holiday than he is of a workday, theorists and moralists to the contrary notwithstanding. And the more holidays he has the better terms he is on with himself and all the world.

Two hundred and six holidays in the year, as against 159 school days! That's the record of public instruction in France. To begin with, there is the regular midsummer holiday, which covers a period of 64 days. That's pretty good for a starter. Then there are the Sundays. They are holidays, of course, everywhere, but they count an additional 52 days. Then ten days are allowed for the proper celebration of Christmas and New Year's. To be thoroughly observant of the great feast of Eastertide 15 days are given. Thursdays are holidays, and that means 52 days more of no labor. All Saints' comes in for three days' holiday. St. Charlemagne two days, Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday two days, Whitsuntide three days, and three days to make merry when the national fete in July rolls around. The rest of the year the children are supposed to study.

A Race of Great Men.
No doubt you have often heard the expression, "As tall as a Patagonian." Many years ago wonderful tales were told about the great size of the Tehuelches of southern Patagonia, it being reported that they were all from nine feet to ten feet tall. While not approaching such extreme height, the

Patagonians living to the east of the Cordilleras are believed to be the tallest people in the world. The men average nearly six feet in height, and many of them are nearly seven feet tall. When we consider that the average American is several inches below the six-foot mark, and yet we rank as tall people, it is easy to believe a race of six-footers may take the palm for height.

When She Would Come In.
It was one of those gray, dull mornings when it is impossible to tell whether the sun is doing its duty or not and little 4-year-old Margie wanted to go out and play in the yard. "You had better remain in the house," said her mother. "It looks like rain." "But, mamma, I won't get wet," replied Margie. "I'll come right in when the man turns the water on."

The Greater Evil.
"Tommy," said the teacher of the juvenile Sunday school class, "which is the greater evil, hurting a playmate's feelings or his finger?" "Hurting his feelings," answered Tommy. "That's right, my boy," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, tell me why it is worse to hurt the feelings?" "Because," replied Johnny, "you can't tie a rag around 'em."

Doctors in Heaven.
Little Ethel had dislocated her wrist and suffered greatly before the physician could be summoned. After he had attended to it she said: "Suppose I had died before you came, would I have been a crippled angel?" "Oh, no," he replied, "you would have been doctored in heaven." "Why," queried Ethel, in surprise, "do doctors go to heaven, too?"

Looking Ahead.
"I shall certainly have to buy a whip to punish you with if you don't quit behaving so badly," said a mother to her naughty 4-year-old son. "All right, mamma," replied the precocious youngster, "and after you've whipped me I may I have the whip to play horse with?"

A CHINAMAN'S FATE.

Declared Dead by a Society, He Was Tabooed and Killed Himself.

And while we're talking of men killing themselves—nice topic, isn't it?—here's a story told me by a man lately returned from San Francisco. It's a true story, too.

In San Francisco there's a Chinese secret society, the laws of which are as strict and unchanging as those of the Medes and Persians. One of the members of this society told some of its secrets—an offense punishable by death. He was to be tried in the usual way before a tribunal of the society.

The night of the ordeal was fixed. The culprit was represented by able counsel, but the sentence was death—as was expected. An executioner was called from an adjoining room. He was a strapping big Chinaman and wore one of those hideous wooden masks that art critics think so beautiful. He carried a double-edged sword fully five feet long. To test the edge he folded a newspaper in eight parts, and the knife went through those eight thicknesses of paper as if it were a bit of butter in summer time.

The culprit was put upon his knees, and another Chinaman, also on his knees, faced him and caught the traitor by the cue. He drew the culprit's neck toward him, the smock was pulled over the shoulders, and with one mighty swing the double-edged sword descended. Like a flash it clove the air and then—stopped. A fractional part of an inch separated the sword from the victim's neck. Very, very gently the executioner brought the weapon down until it just touched the traitor's neck. Then, as it is a crime to kill a man in San Francisco, he stopped. He brought the sword to his side again, turned to the judges and said:

"The culprit is dead."
The newly executed got to his feet and said something to the judge. The judge did not need—for the culprit was dead. He tried to speak to the Chinamen, who were hurrying from the hall. But he spoke to deaf ears. To all intents and purposes he was a dead man. He made his way into the street, and the first thing that caught his eye was a huge poster proclaiming to all Chinatown that he had been executed that evening. No one would speak to him, no one look at him—he was a dead man—just as dead as if the executioner's sword had in reality descended.

For a whole week that man wandered about Chinatown, the posters proclaiming his execution staring him in the face at every turn. Not a crust of bread could he beg—not a mouthful of water. His people knew him as dead—he was past, gone, buried.

And so one day he wandered up into the American portion of San Francisco and stole a revolver from a messenger boy, who was showing it to some companions. Then he ran down into Chinatown, sat down on the pavement beneath one of his own death notices and blew the added brains out of his poor Chinese head.—Philadelphia Press.

Looking Forward.
Grandma Jackson—Does de Bible say dat dar will be no marryin' in heaven, pahson?

Parson Johnson—It suttinly does, sis-tah Jackson.

Grandma Jackson—Den, pahson, I must seriously doubt de authenticity ob de Bible; fo' a fortune teller tole me only las' week dat I'd hab foah husbands. I've only had free, so far, an' I suttinly don't see how I've gwine t' gait de foath 'less I gait him in heaven!—Puck.

A Kentuckian who always carries a pint bottle says it's just as easy to get bilious on water as it is on land.

People who live in glass houses should have them frosted.

A FAMOUS COURTHOUSE.

In a Now Demolished Building in Illinois Lincoln Once Upheld Slavery.

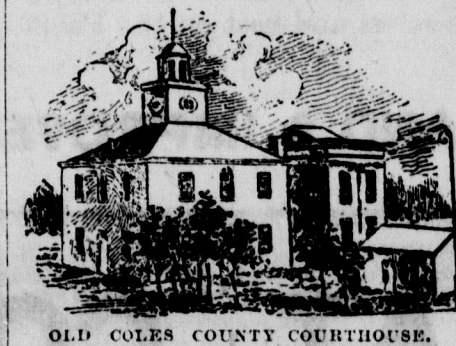
On the foundation stones of one of the most famous and historic structures of the West the people of Coles County, Illinois, are now erecting a new courthouse. The old county courthouse was built in 1835 and was the scene of many a great legal battle, in which some of the most distinguished men of their day were actors. Among the noted lawyers who figured in cases which are entered on the dockets of the Coles County Circuit Court, were Lincoln and Douglas, Trumbull and Shields, John A. Logan and John M. Palmer, Gen. John A. McClelland and Maj. James A. Connolly, "Dick" Yates, "Dick" Oglesby, Ficklin, and Linder.

It was in this old courthouse that Abraham Lincoln appeared as counsel for a slaveholder who was trying to recover his human chattels, and was defeated by Linder and Ficklin. The trial attracted national attention and large numbers of people from all over the country attended.

Under the Illinois constitution of that day slavery was not recognized as legal; yet to placate slaveholders, a provision was made to allow the slaves then in the State to remain in bondage, but no more slaves were to be brought into Illinois. Every free negro coming to the State had to give bond for his good behavior, and every slave brought into the State after the adoption of the constitution and remaining a year became a free man legally. Some time during the '30s a slaveholder from near Lexington, Ky., came to Coles County, some twenty miles north of Charleston, and entered upon a section of government land. He was in the habit of bringing from his Kentucky plantation twenty to thirty negroes every spring to cultivate his Coles County lands and taking them back before the expiration of the year, and, by repeating this process from year to year, evaded the law which would have given freedom to the negroes had they remained in the State twelve months.

Finally the slave master became careless and allowed the slaves to remain a few days over a year. Friends of the slaves invoked the law in their behalf and it was in this case on behalf of the slave owner that Lincoln figured.

The old courthouse was the scene of a sensational lynching Feb. 14, 1856. On that day Dolph Monroe was to have been hanged for the murder of



OLD COLES COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

his father-in-law. Just before the hour of execution a reprieve was received from the Governor. But the 10,000 people who had come to witness the execution would not have it so. A mob was formed and the doors of the jail, which occupied one corner of the courthouse, were quickly battered in and Monroe's lifeless body was soon swinging from a tree in the western part of the town.

Some years after Monroe's tragic death, the jail in this same old courthouse was again visited by a mob, and its strong iron doors battered down, and a negro was strung up to a telegraph pole. In fact the old building in its long lifetime had many stormy days and dark deeds. It was the center of the fight that raged around the public square on March 29, 1864, when the famous "Charleston raid" occurred. The raiders entrenched themselves at the courthouse and shot at people as they dodged in and out of the stores. A half-dozen men were killed and wounded before a company of soldiers came and drove them from the town.

The English Language.
"Mamma, if I had a hat before I had this one it's all right to say that's the hat I had had, isn't it?"
"Certainly, Johnny."

"And if that hat once had a hole in it and I had it mended, I could say it had had a hole in it, couldn't I?"
"Yes, there would be nothing incorrect in that."

"Then it'd be good English to say that the hat I had had had had a hole in it, wouldn't it?"—Trained Motherhood.

Unhappyful.
"I wonder if a satisfactory solution of the Philippine question will be discovered," remarked the unbiased patriot.

"It has been discovered," replied the friend who is always arguing on politics. "But," he added, with a sigh, "I don't suppose I'll be any more successful than usual in getting the government to pay attention to my discovery."—Washington Star.

Converted.
"Do you believe in hypnotism?"
"Yes. Did you notice that young woman who just passed out of the office? Well, she got me to subscribe for a \$4 book that I shall never want and that she knew I'd never want."

Couldn't Encourage Her Too Much.
"Your replies are very tart," said the young husband.

Then he hastily added:
"But they are not as tart as those mother made."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

The wages of sin defies alike the hard times and monopolies.

SEEN BY A CANUCK.

A Visitor from Canada Writes of the House of Representatives.

To the visitor in the House of Representatives who has been accustomed to the severe discipline and strict decorum of British legislatures the degree of liberty indulged in by the members seems somewhat strange. There is a continual hum of conversation, a constant moving about on the floor, the frequent formation of groups of members for consultation and, what would doubtless be regarded as treason by the attendants in the gallery of the mother of parliaments, applause from the spectators at times. The American politician is often accused of overvehemence and a disposition to shout when ordinary tones would better serve the purpose. After an hour in the big chamber of the popular house, with its continual din, one can well understand that the member of Congress comes naturally by his strident tones and strenuous manner. Without them he would never be heard by his chattering colleagues, and to the galleries he would speak only by gesticulation. The official reporters suffer greatly from the noise. Instead of sitting at their desks in front of the Speaker's chair, they find it necessary to skip about to whatever section of the house a speaker may be in, dropping into a vacant seat if convenient, but more frequently leaning against a desk, pad in hand. Unhappy indeed is that mortal in the middle of whose "take" there is a change of speakers. He may have crept close up to "the member from Michigan" on the extreme left of the huge semicircle in which the seats are arranged, and may have to make a run like a base-ball player for his home base to the other side to catch the opening remarks of "the member from Arkansas" as he rises to interpose an objection.

It sometimes happens that members lose their tempers in the heat of debate. The bowie knife and the revolver, contrary to the belief of many of our kinsmen across the seas, are no longer the weapons with which these quarrels are settled. They have been replaced by the statutes in calf and the inkstand, which are much more convenient and less deadly. When a row breaks out on the floor and the combatants come to close quarters, it is the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to interpose the mace between them. The mace is the emblem of the civil power, but it is somewhat different in appearance from ours. It consists of a bundle of ebony rods bound together with ligaments of silver and having on top a silver globe surmounted by a silver eagle. It resembles the fasces borne by the lictors before the Roman magistrates. It is known familiarly as "the bird." Just before the declaration of war with Spain "the bird" did duty in quelling a row. An excited member had enforced his remarks by throwing the law in a concrete form at his opponent's head. The latter made a rush at his antagonist, mutual friends held them back, while from all sides of the house came the cry, "Sergeant, bring the bird!" The bird was sent forward to the fighting line as rapidly as possible and hostilities ceased. The man who would dare to strike a blow over "the bird" has not yet entered Congress.—Toronto Globe.

WHY THE DOCTOR LEFT.

Royal Patient Takes Forty-six Selditz Powders in Succession.

An English doctor attached to the court of a rajah made himself almost indispensable to his neighbors. He had, fortunately, also made a friend of his prime minister. On one occasion his highness, being slightly indisposed, had taken, by the doctor's advice, a selditz powder, with which he expressed himself delighted. Its tendency to "boll and fizz ready to blow your nose off" seemed to him to "scatter coolness," and he seemed so much better after taking it that the doctor felt himself justified in joining in a hunting party.

Presently a horseman from the palace, in the confidential employment of the grand vizier, galloped up to him.

"My master bids me tell you," he said, "that his highness has broken open your medicine chest and taken, first, all the white powders and then all the blue."

"Gracious heavens!" cried the doctor. "There were twenty-three of each of them."

"My master adds," continued the messenger, "that you had better make for the frontier without one moment's delay."

The doctor put spurs to his horse and never drew rein till he was "out of the jurisdiction of the court."—Tid-Bits.

How He Made Her Hold Her Tongue.

The late Sir William Jenner is credited with having enjoyed the largest professional income of any physician in Great Britain in his generation, his practice having brought him \$75,000 a year for several years before he retired. The London newspapers teem with anecdotes concerning him. One of these has been told of other physicians, but it probably originated with Sir William, who had a holy horror of tittle-tattle. One of his lady patients would cheerfully pay her fee just to have the opportunity of gossiping with him. Her first words would be: "Have you heard?" and Jenner would break in: "No; I have not. Please to put this thermometer in your mouth, that I may take your temperature." And he kept the tube between her lips for ten minutes, so that only five minutes were left for the lady to indulge in chatter.

Hannah Moore's Wedding Day.
The celibacy of Hannah Moore, the English writer, which gave her so much time to bend the powers of her mind to the interests of humanity, has always been a subject of surprise and discussion. A writer relates this cir-

cumstance: "She was early engaged to be married to a gentleman of family and fortune. The wedding day was fixed. The bride and her party moved off gayly to the church where the ceremony was to be performed, only to find that the lover was not there. 'The laggard comes late,' thought the attendants. They miscalculated; he came not at all. A horseman rode up to the church door and handed a letter to Miss More. With melancholy apologies the faithless swain told her that he could not 'take the responsibility' of making her his bride. At the same time he offered any pecuniary remuneration in his power.

"Whether the lady fainted or only pouted is not mentioned, but her relatives followed the business up with such promptness and spirit that the 'dastard in love' made a settlement upon the slighted lady for four hundred pounds sterling a year for life."

ALL ABORIGINAL TRIBES LAZY.

Hence They Shun Exertion Beyond Actual Requirements.

Inhabitants of the polar regions have an inordinate appetite, measured from our dietary standpoint, for fat and oleaginous fish, against which the stomach of a denizen of the warmer zones would revolt. But the frozen fat of the animals of the far north is as sweet and palatable to a resident of that region as is the yam or the fruit of the plantation to an inhabitant of the tropics. Both kinds of food perform the required function in their respective climatic zones. One furnishes the maximum degree of heat to the body where it is needed, the other the minimum degree of animal heat to sustain life under its special climatic conditions.

The popular notion prevails that the climate and foods of the tropics are conducive to indolence and human degeneracy. It is quite as much of a popular error as is the other popular theory that fish is food for the brain and thus conducive to a greater mental development and activity. If the latter were true of fish diet the Siwash and other aboriginal tribes of the northern coast of this continent would be the most intellectual representatives of the human race in existence. As it is they constitute one of the lowest types of the race, the black of the Australian bush and the Digger Indian of California only being inferior to them in the scale of human development.

As a matter of fact, the activity of man is determined by other factors in his existence than either food or climate. All aboriginal tribes are content to exist. The energies of mind and body are not exerted by them beyond the actual necessities of an existence. The Esquimaux of the frigid north and the Indians of the temperate zone are quite as indolent as the aborigines of the tropics, having no desire or ambition to acquire more than the bare necessities of life or to rise above the normal condition of their environment.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Superstition at Fault.

Notwithstanding the superstition of railroad engineers the most useful, successful and satisfactory locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio system is No. 1313. It is one of their ten-wheel locomotives with seventy-eight-inch drivers, built under contract by the Baldwin company, and is not only the best of the lot, but the best on the road for running record and for repairs. It has been constantly in service for nearly nine years, has never had an accident to itself or to any car it has hauled, has been late less times than any other engine in use by the company, and has cost almost nothing for repairs. Whole years have passed without having to send this engine to the repair shop, although the other nine engines which were built at the same time by the same man and from the same material are laid up frequently.

Peculiar Ceremony of the Chinese.

The exhumation of the bodies of Car Poy and Ah Ben, two Chinese who died at Barooa, New South Wales, about ten years ago, has taken place, by the authority of the colonial secretary. Two Chinese came from Denliquin for the purpose. Proceedings commenced by placing lighted tapers and a baked fowl and other food on the graves, with a bowl of whisky, into which the Chinese dipped with small cups and drank as they regaled themselves with the food. Each skeleton was taken up, and the bones carefully scraped and separately sewn up in calico and labeled with the names of deceased for deportation to China.

Visitors to Great Cities.

Paris in 1897 was visited by 800,000 visitors, Berlin by 617,000 and Vienna by 364,000. Thirteen years ago the figures for the three cities were: Paris, 684,000; Berlin, 268,000, and Vienna, 184,000, the relatively larger increase in the last probably having something to do with the freedom from Dreyfus affairs and lese majesty. In thirteen years Paris hotels have entertained 8,500,000 guests, those of Berlin 4,500,000 and those of Vienna 3,000,000. It would be difficult to obtain accurate figures for New York and London, owing to the lack of police supervision of hotel registers.

Two Famous Scotch Cripples.

Two of the most famous living Scotchmen are cripples—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scotch scientist, and Dr. James Macgregor of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scotch preacher.

The more gracefully a woman allows herself to be deceived, the easier it becomes for her husband to be a satisfactory one.

It's pretty tough when the "roll of honor" consists of butterless dry bread.

EARLY FIRE APPARATUS.

Boston Had the First Blaze-Fighting Engine on This Continent.

For a great many years the United States has led the world in the science of fire-fighting and the invention and improvement of fire apparatus and equipment. Boston has either led in the adoption and use of the latest fire machinery or it has been among the first to do so.

Boston possessed the first fire engine on this continent, which it imported from London in 1678. It had six engines when Philadelphia, the second city to possess one, purchased its first in 1718. New York was third in 1732, Salem fourth in 1749 and Baltimore fifth in 1769. All of these engines were small affairs, without either suction or leading hose, and were built by Richard Newsham of London, who built nearly all the fire engines used in the world at that time.

Only one of these engines is known to be in existence at the present time, the one built in 1749 for Salem, or, rather, for Richard Derby of that place, who presented it to the town. It was in active service there for many years, and a number of years ago was presented to a Philadelphia fire company, and is now in possession of the Veteran Firemen's Association of that city, and is on public exhibition at their headquarters. It is the oldest piece of fire apparatus on this continent.

The first American fire engine was built by John and Thomas Hill of Boston in 1733, the next by Anthony Nichols of Philadelphia in 1735, and by William Lindsay of New York in 1737, none of which was a success, and none was ever in the service of either of the places named. As early as 1654, Boston, then twenty-four years old, gave its selectmen authority to purchase of Joseph Jenks of Lynn five engines, but there is no record that the engines were purchased or that Mr. Jenks ever built an engine.

The first successful American fire engine was built by Thomas Lote of New York in 1743 and was used by No. 3 engine company for a number of years. Other fire engines of that city were also built by him.—Boston Globe.



THE FAMILY DOCTOR.

Neuralgia occurs more frequently in women than in men, owing to their more delicate organization. A teaspoonful of elixir of hypophosphite taken after each meal will build up the strength materially.

Where supposed blood trouble depends upon constipation and excessive acidity, 2 grams of cream of tartar and 35 centigrams of flowers of sulphur, taken after each meal, forms an excellent combination for increasing the circulation.

The best tonic pill for improving the blood of anemic girls or women is as follows: Dried sulphate of iron and carbonate of potash, each 15 centigrams; aloin, 5 milligrams; extract of nux vomica, 8 milligrams; sulphate of quinine, 15 milligrams. Take one after meals.

Painters and a great many people brought in contact with paint, complain of chronic lead poisoning. This causes constipation, weakness of the muscles, pains, simulating rheumatism, and debility. Five drops of a saturated solution of iodide of potash in a wine-glass of water after meals will help sufferers of this class.

There is no virtue in the color of flannel—gray, blue or any other color is equally useful. Where children are subject to bronchitis, flannel should always be worn. The baby should have no medicine except where there is fever; an elder child afflicted should have the chest and back rubbed with ammonia liniment night and morning.

Thorough rubbing of the back with chioroform liniment will greatly ease the pain and stiffness of the muscles involved in lumbago, but the avoidance of intoxicants and late hours, and a Turkish bath every four days, will help still further. Lumbago is really muscular rheumatism affecting the lumbar muscles. A mixture of salicylate of soda, 8 grams; oil of wintergreen, 4 grams; fluid extract of cascara sagrada, 15 grams; wine of colchicum seed, 15 grams, and simple syrup up to 90 grams form an admirable prescription for those seriously affected.

An "Animated" Cyclorama.

A novel feature of the Paris Exposition will be an "animated" cyclorama. The well-known French painter, Louis Dumoulin, is preparing a canvas upon which will be shown various countries of the world. The animation will be found in groups of natives from each country who will exhibit national dances, exercises, costumes, etc., in front of the section of canvas furnishing scenes from their respective lands.

Strange South Sea Island Belief.

There is a belief among the South Sea Islanders that no man can enter paradise who has lost a limb, and for this reason a man will often die rather than submit to amputation.

It isn't what a man possesses that makes him happy, but what he doesn't want.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly eight hundred people.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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